WHY DRINK OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN?
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,218—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1901.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CALEDONIA | 7598 | E. H. Gordon | 13th April |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 20th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5257 | T. Leigh | 27th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7358 | E. H. Gordon | 4th May |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 11th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5257 | T. Leigh | 18th " |
| * ORIENTAL | 5294 | J. F. Jephson | 25th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 1st June |
| * PERSIA | 8003 | W. A. Wheler | 8th " |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5294 | J. P. Jephson | 15th " |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 22nd " |
| M.L. PERSIA | 8003 | W. A. Wheler | 29th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

---

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | C. Bellen | 4,149 | 1st May, 1901. |
| * IMPERATOR | A. Fellner | 4,119 | 1st June, 1901. |

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 337-8. | Rs. 165. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. FERDINAND | A. Martinolich | 6,043 | on 13th April, 1901. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5055 | in May, 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 632-8. |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,166 | " 687-8. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | C. Mateovich | 2,928 | 23rd April, 1901. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

---

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNAM | 6,208 | Sellier | 11th Apr., 1901. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 9th May, 1901. |
| INDUS | 9,357 | Duchateau | 6th June 1901. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. 'SYDNEY," Captain Oubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

---

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th April 1901.

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KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

---

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SULTAN | 2884 | Pohlenz | 13th April. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, and MOMBASSA, and all the Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL, (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

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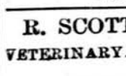
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

---

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| With Cure | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Nickel, Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc supplied.

---

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HIGHLAND MALT | Per doz. | 26 | 0 |
| FINE OLD GLENLIVET | " | 24 | 0 |
| SPECIAL LIQUEUR | " | 32 | 8 |
| OLD IRISH | " | 26 | 0 |

BRANDIES.

| | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPECIAL INVALID | 15 years old, | per doz. | 76 | 0 |
| EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR | " | per bot. | 6 | 8 |
| FINE OLD PALE COGNAC | " | per doz. | 47 | 0 |
| OLD PALE COGNAC | " | " | 40 | 0 |
| PALE COGNAC | " | " | 34 | 0 |

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

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THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

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CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

| | | List Cash Price. Rs. | Clearance Price. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Popular Premiers | 250 | 187 |
| 1 | Model "Premier" Road Racer. | 265 | 200 |
| 9 | Model "S" Premier Roadsters | 270 | 208 |
| 1 | Model "P" Premier Roadster | 330 | 247 |
| 2 | Model "O" Premier Road Racers | 330 | 247 |
| 3 | Premier Path Racers | 330 | 247 |
| 3 | Premier "Kohinoor" | 335 | 251 |
| 1 | Polo-Premier | 360 | 270 |
| 2 | Premier "Royals" | 360 | 276 |
| 4 | Duplex Premiers | 450 | 337 |

LADIES'

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Kangaroo Premiers | 235 | 176 |
| 5 | Popular Premiers | 265 | 200 |
| 6 | Model "H" Premiers | 270 | 208 |
| 3 | Model "G" Premiers | 335 | 251 |
| 8 | Kohinoor Premiers | 335 | 251 |
| 4 | Royal Premiers | 360 | 270 |

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS). | MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle. |
| KUMMEL. | DUC DE MARSAT (drv) CHAMPAGNE. |
| MANDARINO (LIQUEUR). | ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING). |
| ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS). | FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT). |
| KIRSCHENWASSER. | ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO). |
| CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED. | MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES. |

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

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PRICE LIST OF

CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

| LARGE SIZES. | | Rs. | A. | SMALL SIZES, | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL | per 100 | 4 | 12 | ROYAL | per 100 | 3 | 12 |
| EXTRA | " | 3 | 12 | EXTRA | " | 3 | 0 |
| IMPERIAL | " | 2 | 12 | IMPERIAL | " | 2 | 8 |
| EXTRA FINE | | | | FINE | " | 2 | 4 |
| GOLD TIPPED | per 50 | 2 | 12 | PRINCESS | " | 1 | 8 |

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1901.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

15TH, 16TH, 18TH & 19TH APRIL, 1901.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

IN 4 ACTS—BY

WILSON BARRETT.

CHARACTERS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marcus Superbus | (Prefect of Rome)... | Mr George Crofton. |
| Nero | (Emperor of Rome) | Mr George Arnold. |
| Tigellinus | | Mr Frank Duncan. |
| Licicius | (Aedile) | Mr Wilfred Hutchins. |
| Glabrio | | Mr Peter Lowe. |
| Philodemus | | Mr J Hobday. |
| Favius | Christians | Mr Alfred George. |
| Titus | | Mr T Warwick. |
| Metes | | Mr Cyril Hyde. |
| Stephanus | | Mrs GeorgeCrofton |
| Viturius | (Captain of the Guard) | Mr O S Piper. |
| Strabo | (Spies ..: | Mr Thomas George |
| Servilius | | Mr David Robertson. |
| Poppaea | (Empress of Rome).. | Miss Myrene Muriel. |
| Dacia | | Miss R se Blair. |
| Berenice | | Miss Daisy Blair. |
| Ancaria | | Miss A Vernon. |
| Cyrene | | Miss M Onslow. |
| Daones | | Miss E Onslow. |
| Zoa | (A Slave) | Miss Jessie Mudie. |
| Mercia | | Mlle. Vivianne Dagmar. |

MONDAY, 22ND AND TUESDAY, 23RD APRIL.

THE MUSICAL COMEDY

THE

GAY PARISIENNE.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR

IN HER WONDERFUL

SERPENTINE DANCE.

WITH BEAUTIFUL LIME-LIGHT EFFECTS.

Prices of Admission: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.

---

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "NUBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain EFFERD will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th April, 1901.

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ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

UNDER Rule XXIX a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1901.

BUSINESS.

To consider the validity of the Resolution proposed without notice and adopted as an amendment to Rule I of the Revised Rules at the General Meeting held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1901, and if necessary to cancel the same.

A. M. FINLAY, Secretary.

6th April, 1901.

---

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

---

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Offices, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

---

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... | Yens | 4 000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL..... | ,, | 18,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND..... | ,, | 8,130,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

---

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BROACH-GINNED GOOD COTTON Marked E. D. S & Co.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Godown of Messrs. Cursji Bhanji and Co., by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hiralal Ramgopal—

100 bales Broach-ginned good class cotton.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1901.

---

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 60 BOXES OF COLOURED PANES OF GLASSES.

By order of N C Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H C. and in re Javerbhoy Jivraj Khoja, carried on business with Nagjibhoy Motichand, under the name of Javerbhai Nagji & Co., as glass and kerosine oil merchants Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1901, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, 60 boxes of coloured panes of glasses 12 by 8 and 10 by 8 in small convenient lots to suit buyers. Also in re Motichand Mooljee Sha, an Insolvent, consisting of empty box, show box, bedding, &c; also in re Abdulla Adamji Munshi, an Insolvent, consisting of wooden benches, tables, fittings, tubs, chairs, empty boxes, bedding, &c; also in re Pranjeev Varanbhai Thacker, an Insolvent, consisting of 1 ms of old saffron; also by order of N C Macleod, Esq., Receiver in suit No 669 of 1898 Haridas Canjee and another vs Premabai and others, consisting of one iron treasury chest.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 9, 1901.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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| CAPITAL ..... | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND..... | £525,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.

4 & 5 THREADNEEDLE COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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| Bombay. | Singapore. | Manila |
| Calcutta, | Bangkok. | Cebu Philippines |
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| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Tientsin. |
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £350,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: 37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed ..... | Rs. | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund..... | ,, | 11,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital..... | ,, | 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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| | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years ..... | 5½ |
| ,, 1 Year ..... | 5 ,, |
| ,, 6 Months ..... | 4½ ,, |
| ,, 3 Months ..... | 4 ,, |

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital..... | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ..... | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ | 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ | 100,00,000 |

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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| BANGKOK. | IGOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
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| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
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| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Sell and Co-Secretaries.

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Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 1st April, 1901.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4 s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 67, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

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STEAM LAUNCH "VERAVAL" FOR SALE

THE said LAUNCH can now be seen at BOMBAY, BORI BANDAR. Offers and Inquiries may be addressed to

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TO fill the post of APPRAISER in H. M. Customs, Bombay, on a Salary of Rs. 150, per mensem, a man, preferably European, under 30 years of age, with a good general knowledge of Mercantile business and a special acquaintance with Silks and piece goods.

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R. GRAY,
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ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, unerushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
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The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
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Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the uncharted High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports; Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1882 decided by the SUDDER FOUZ-DAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 356 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.


# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 1-34m., 2-21a. Low water, 7-37m., 8-13a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 4-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are reminded that they are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 this evening.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Punjaub wild sheep or Urial (Ovis cycloceros) has been added to the zoological collection by purchase.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, committed one Sulleman Adamji, who had a record of fifteen previous convictions against him, to take his trail at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a change of house breaking and theft, of ornaments of the value of Rs. 227, belonging to Abdul Raheman Hoosein of Abdul Rahiman Street.

DEATH OF A LOCAL PLEADER.—Mr. Atmaram Jagonnath Kirtikar, the brother of Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, died on Saturday at 11-30 A.M. in his bungalow at Sion. He was a Norman scholar and a long standing pleader of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Atmaram held a high position in the Pathare Prabhu community and for the last four years had been the energetic Hon. Secretary of the Pathare Prabhu Fever Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Prodana Nevesta...Smetana. |
| Overture | Flotte Bursche ...Suppe. |
| Selection | Il Trovatore ...Verdi. |
| Spanish Valse | Sevilla ...Matador. |
| Gavotte | Imperiale ...Faust. |
| Song (Euphonion Solo) | Adieu Marie ...Adams. |

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Ali Jiva, a Mahomedan labourer, was brought up on a warrant, charged with assaulting Ardeshir Pestonji, a Parsi student, Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, Pleader, appeared for the prosecution. From the evidence it appeared that the complainant was living with one Mahbaux Irani, in a house near Cheera Bazar. Afterwards some enmity sprang up between the complainant and the Irani. Accused was in the service of the latter. On the 18th of January last, the Irani and the accused assaulted the complainant with sticks near his house. Complainant became unconscious, and was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal hospital. The Irani was placed in the dock before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, who mulcted him in a fine of Rs. 50, while a warrant was issued against the present accused, who had absconded at the time. He was arrested yesterday by the police. Accused pleaded "not guilty," and said it was a false case. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

REPORTED SAFE ROBBERY.—Nagindass Jethabhoy, a Shroff in a pehdi on the second floor of a house at Champa Lane, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 3rd instant, gold ornaments and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 2,995 were stolen from an iron safe, which was opened with its own key left in a wooden box. It appears that the complainant had gone to Wadnagar, leaving the pehdi in charge of his Mehta Vithaldas Jaichund, who also had charge of the key of the safe. On the night of the theft three servants were sleeping in the pehdi, one of them, being the mehta, who slept close to the safe, while the other servants slept in the adjoining room. The mehta stated that about half past 2 o'clock in the morning, he was aroused by hearing a rattling noise and on looking about found the safe open. He then woke the other servants, who examined the house and found all the doors and windows closed and no intruder in the house. Next morning complainant's partner searched the pehdi and found Rs. 671 in notes and cash in a bag concealed in the loft of the kitchen. A jimma and an auger were also found in the kitchen.

THE LATE MR. GOVINDJEE THAKERSEY MOOLJEE.—The ceremony of unveiling an oil painting of the late Mr. Govindjee Thackersey, of the firm of Messrs Thackersey Mcoljee and Co., merchants and millowners, was performed on Saturday last on the premises of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company at Chinchpoogly, Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee was called to the chair and there was a good attendance of the European and native officials and workmen of the four mills managed by the firm, and friends of the deceased, etc. Mr. Meherali Somjee, the Secretary of the Memorial fund, raised at the time of Mr. Govindjee's death by the workmen of the four mills, said that five oil paintings of the deceased gentleman had been executed, one of which will be placed on the premises of each of the four mills, namely, the Hindustan, the Western, the Indian, and the Hongkong Mills, and one on the premises of the head office. Rs. 2,000 out of the fund were to be utilised in founding a scholarship bearing the deceased's name in the Victoria Technical College. Speeches were made in praise of the deceased's disinterested labours during the famine and the plague. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

LECTURE BY MISS LILIAN EDGER.—Yesterday evening at the Gaiety Theatre Miss Lilian Edger gave a lecture on "One God under many forms" under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Society. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar was called to the chair. There was a very large gathering of Natives on the occasion. The chairman, in introducing Miss Edger, intimated to the audience that she was delivering that evening the last of her series of lectures. Miss. Edger, in the course of her lecture, said there was much that was in common in the religious beliefs of Christains, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and other communities. Having referred to the religious beliefs of these sects, she observed that the subject of the worship of God was of the utmost importance to mankind. She pointed out the great difference of opinion with regard to the worship of God in various religions and stated that, in spite of the different forms of worship in various sects, they all, in fact, were aiming at reaching one great object, the Almighty God. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, and the proceedings then terminated.

## MEETING OF THE MAHOMEDANS.

YESTERDAY evening a general meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was called under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam at the Anjuman-I-Islam School Hall, Fort, to form committees among different sections of the Musalman communities to collect subscriptions for rendering assistance to the Hedjaj Railway scheme. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji was called to the chair. The chairman dwelt on the great utility of this railway for the pilgrims who visit the sacred places of Islam from year to year. He said there is no political object involved in the construction of that railway. He would have liked the railway from Jedah to Mecca, but as it was the new departure started by H. M the Sultan clearly showed that the Mahomedans are not lagging behind the race of civilisation. The chairman then moved that the Hedjaj railway fund be opened under the auspices of the Anjuman. The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Mr. Suleman Abdool Mahomed then moved that the Anjuman-i-Islam Bombay do undertake the supervision of the collection and despatch of this Fund to the Hedjaj Railway Commission. The third resolution was moved by Mr Kazi Kabirudin, Barrister-at-law that an influential committee of various sections of the Mahomedans be elected. The resolution was put to the meeting and carried. A vote to the chair terminated the proceedings.

## ANGELS AND MINISTERS OF GRACE DEFEND US!

AN "Express" Correspondent writes from Madrid, March 18:—A telegram to the Madrid papers states that a woman employed in the mercury mines at Almaden gave birth, ten months ago, to three boys, who are enjoying perfect health. She has just now given birth to five children, all of them showing signs of being determined to live. Eight children in ten months!


ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. 1s. 1½d. per bottle.


## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT RATNAGIRI.

THE annual prize distribution of the Kadria school took place on the 6th instant under the presidency of Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri. It was a grand day for the school, and the prominent part of the mosque, where the school meets at present, was very tastefully decorated.

The proceedings were opened by the head master of the school, Mr. Maulavi Sayad Gulanjilans who made a short speech in Hindustani and at his request Mr. Sayad Alli S. Adam Kadri, the Karkoon an the Customs department, read the following report:—

I beg to thank you most cordially for your having honoured this school with your presence this evening, on the occasion of its prize-distribution. This school was established in 1822, by the late Mr. Sayad Abdulkadir, who was the Mufti or Interpreter of the Mahomedan law in the District Court, Ratnagiri. He devoted himself unsparingly to secure the welfare and well-being of this poor school, purely with the noble object of diffusing free education among his most illiterate co-religionists. This is a mixed school attended by boys and girls. The school professes to teach the Koran and imparts religious, moral and mercantile education, which forms the principal subject of education among the Mahomedans. After the death of its founder, the school lost its main support and in 1874 Government was kind enough to issue the sanad in the name of his son Moulvi Sayad Gulamjilani, the venerable old gentleman who is now the head master of the school. This head master engaged his son, Mr. Sayad Kamrudin, as an assistant under him, by whose efforts the school has very much benefited and improved. Afterwards a third teacher was needed and Mr. Munshi Sayad Mahamad was employed, but for whom no permanent remuneration was paid. In the last year the school was examined by Mr. Lala Saheb, Assistant Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri, and the results of instruction in Hindustani were satisfactory, which gives credit to the teachers. I regret to state that the local Municipality, within whose limits this school, imparting free education to several boys and girls of the poor cess-paying Mahomedan population of Rajoda, is situated, has not yet been kind enough to favour it with any contribution.

My best thanks are due to the following gentlemen for their kind help:—Messrs. Mahamad Hassan Makba, Haji Abdul Sattar Shnail, J. P., M. M. H. J. Ghotani, Haji Mahamed Zakria, Haji Mahamad Mukbi, Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, Kazi Abdul Karim Palbandri and also to Messrs. A. W. Chakarbati, A. M. T. Jackson, E. H. Aitkin, J. E. Penton, L. C. Swift, S. C. Chitnis, D. W. Drew, and Thakurdas Mathuradas who personally have seen the school and helped it.

Mr. Mahamad Hasan Makba started a girl's school in the year 1898 under the control of this school and is helping to meet the expenses of it. The school which was in a ruinous condition, no repairs having been made for nearly 80 years, urgently required repairs and by the help of some generous gentlemen the work was undertaken by the manager, Mr. Sayad Abdulkadir and the three teachers. Some of the work remains unfinished, the funds being exhausted, but it is hoped that by further help the remaining work will be finished.

Then followed a few recitations in Hindustani by the boys and girls, to which prizes were distributed by the president, who made a short speech.

The gentlemen present were garlanded by the treasurer of the Anjuman, Mr. M. Sayad Abdulkadir Kadri, and after the distribution of pan supari, attar, &c., the gathering dispersed.

## GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL,

TRAINED NURSES' FUND.

THE Surgeon in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the above fund:—

| Names | Amount |
|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged | 3,510 |
| Surgeon General G Bainbridge, I M S | 100 |
| Dr John Pollen, I C S | 50 |
| The Hon Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit | 50 |
| Jeejibhoy Framjee Petit, Esq | 50 |
| Messrs Framjee Sons and Co. | 50 |
| Damjee Lukhmichand, Esq., J P | 50 |
| The Proprietor Great Western Hotel | 25 |
| Mr Cassunjee Nanjee Mianee | 25 |
| R E Holland, Esq, C S | 15 |
| Dr H N Sirvai | 25 |
| Messrs Eduljee Framjee Allibless and Sons | 20 |
| Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Esq | 15 |
| Mr Devidas Vandravandas | 10 |
| Total Rs. | 3,995 |

We may fmention that this fund is thoroughly deserving of support. The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital is the only Hospital in Bombay still unprovided with trained nurses.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Surgeon in charge.

## A GREAT FRENCH ACTOR.

THE eminent actor Got is dead. He died at the age of 79. M. Got lived through the greater part of his theatrical career amid trees and flowers, and surrounded by books. He married late in life a pupil at the Conservatoire, who fell love with him, and leaves three sons. M. Got was of a Breton family, which, however, had come to Paris, and he was educated at the Charlemagne Lycee, in the Rue Saint Antoine. He must have been a show pupil, as he obtained, on leaving, the first prize at the Concours General, or general competition of the State high Schools of Paris and Versailes. From school he entered the Hotel de Ville as a clerk. He saw that his clerkship would not lead to much, but as he had no money to start in a learned profession, he determined to become an actor. Comedy would suit him. The comic actor can always study his types in living models, and reason them out. The tragic actor must have great imagination, a faculty in which M. Got was not rich. So he entered the Conservatoire. In his first year he won a second prize, in his second a first prize, then drew a bad number at the conscription, and was sent in a cavalry regiment to Algeria to join the division of the Due d'Aumale, His colonel's wife was fond of theatricals, and used to have plays acted for the entertainment of the Duke. She heard that the trooper Got had passed through the Conservatoire. He was, at her bidding, asked by the colonel to serve as her stage manager, and to play a part. The Due d'Aumale thought that he was thrown away as a dragoon, and bestirred himself to obtain his release from military service. M. Got was able, through the Duke's good offices, to leave Algiers at the end of a year. On arriving in Paris he entered, under Royal auspices, the theatre where he spent the whole term of his stage career. He was fifty one years at the Francais, and might have remained longer, but for his marriage.

M. Got led a sober, regular studious, and extremely intellectual life. He hated dinner parties and crowded drawing-rooms, and did not care to add to his income by reciting or acting in drawing-rooms. His hard head and excellent heart, for he was a most obliging man, kept him young. He detested playing in real life the part of courtier, and avoided being in the green room when Royal personages were at the Theatre Francais. He liked the Duc d'Aumale, and never forgot the service he rendered him, but he never accepted an invitation to Chantilly. He did not, however, lead the life of a hermit at his home. He had serious friendships, to which he was constant. His choice friends used to go to dine with him, but never in sufficient numoers to interfere with his simple habits. A cordon bleu cooked the dinner, and helped to serve it. When an extra servant was wanted the concierge of the hanleau or his wife came in. He hated luxury, and thought it death to all the higher facilities, and therefore to art. Emile Augier was one of his best friends.

It was no fault of Got's if "La Contagion" of Augier was not received at the Theatre Francais. When they would not accept it there he obtained leave from the Minister of Public Instruction to act, in it the part of Andre Lagade at the Odeon, and then to make a provincial tour with the company that played it at that theatre. One of his very good parts was that of Cliton in "Les Menteurs," which as he acted it, was entirely his own. Cliton was the evil genius of a weak young libertine. M. Got was excellent, indeed, in Moliere's place as Sganarelle, Mascarelle, Le Muphti, Thomas Purgon, and Harpagon, and the favourite player of Augier (as Giboyer, Poirier, and Maitre Guerin. He was always good in the part of a French bourgeois, though he made great mark as Figaro in the "Mariage de Figaro," and as the Prince de Bouillon in "Aardienne Lecouvreur." Got was a good, kind man, but not exactly an amiable one. He could with difficulty be civil to chatterers. He was like a sentinel in holding his own with authors, managers, and comrades at rehearsal. There was a line which they must not pass. He was severe with himself, in order to be able, under all circumstances, to act. M. Got excelled as a professor at his Conservatoire classes. Nothing vexed him so much as to hear that any dunce might be so coached as to parrot decently a role. He discouraged dunces from persevering. He prescribed courses of reading and all kinds of mental discipline to his pupils. M. Got spoke English perfectly. He knew Sheridan's plays by heart, and thought Goldsmith's comedies the sweetest that were ever written.


"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.


## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

IN alluding to the address presented by the Teachers' Association the other day to Mr. James Macdonald, the Sheriff of Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" pays him the following graceful compliment: The Teachers' Association did a very graceful thing the other day when they assembled in the Hall of the Elphinstone High School to do honour to that veteran and devoted educationist—Mr. James Macdonald. It might well be doubted if among the numerous men of his profession, who live and labour amongst us, there is one better loved or more widely respected by the European and native citizens of Bombay than the unassuming but able and warm-hearted Englishman who has contributed so many best years of his life to the service of this city. And it is not merely in one capacity, or merely as an educationist that Mr. Macdonald has proved useful to us. As a public spirited citizen, he has always been known to put himself in the forefront of all useful civic movements of our time. His generous, self-sacrificing labours, during the many plague crises, have brought him into greater prominence among the mass of the citizens of Bombay; and the Teachers' Association may, therefore, be said to have done no more than to have re-echoed the sentiments of all sections of the Community in eulogising his services in the manner they did.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The 'Guterati" thus supports the complaint about the want of residential quarters for students of the Grant Medical College: The Grant Medical College can not be considered as fully equipped until the students are properly accommodated. If it is the duty of Government to provide the Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges with residential quarters, we fail to see how mere considerations of expense can be allowed to come in the way of medical students who, from the very nature of the course of their studies, stand in much more pressing need of suitable quarters than those attending Arts Colleges. We do not think it to be a good policy for the head of a Medical College, who ought to place the efficiency of his institution above every think else, to voluntarily undertake the "role" of an unwilling and cheeseparing Finance Member, Prof. Selby did not mince matters under similar circumstances and it would have been much better if Dr. Hatch had candidly asked government to place the Medical College in Western India on a more satisfactory footing in the best interests of medical education.

PROSPECTIVE PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

Commenting on the proposed nomination of Mr. D.E. Watcha as the president of the Municipal Corporation, the "Indian Spectator" writes: That the great "fire-brand" of Western India, who was considered a "short-tempered and excitable man," should ultimately become the popular idol of all classes of the European and Native communities is a singular testimony to the integrity and singleness of purpose with which Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha has worked unceasingly for nearly a quarter-of-a-century for the good of the city. Mr. Wacha, whose many-sided activity is a marvel to all, has rendered most valuable services to the city as a member of the Municipality. In doing his duty fearlessly and fiercely, he found many detractors who hesitated not to maligh him. But Mr. Wacha has outlived all that, and his self-imposed labours will find fitting recognition in his appointment as the President of the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Wacha has been a free-lance all his life. He has not been mindful of the power or prize, and he has ungrudgingly made sacrifices in order to satisfy the dictates of his own conscience.

THE JUSTICE RANADE MEMORIAL MEETING.

Delay is dangerous. In illustration of this commonplace saying, the "Rast Goftar" thus refers to the Justice Ranade Memorial Meeting: Three months have passed since the sad demise of Mr. Justice Ranade, and yet nothing tangible seems to have been done to keep his memory fresh among his fellow-citizens in the Presidency to which he had the honour to belong. The sister Presidencies and the Provinces have done all they could in the way of raising suitable memorials to a deceased gentleman, whose powerful personality and colossal genius leavened the whole of the country. And for some occult reasons nothing has as yet been done by the city and the Presidency where the great man distinguished himself. At the end of three months, a preliminary meeting was called in a private chamber with the result that the public meeting, which was to have been held for the purpose of raising a memorial, has been put back for another three months.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: In reply to the letter from the preliminary committee requesting Lord Northcote to preside at the proposed public meeting in honour of the late Mr. Justice Ranade and to take steps to commemorate his memory, His Excellency has expressed his profound sympathy with the movement and has suggested that it would be better for the movement if the proposed meeting were held in June next and has also shown his willingness to preside over the meeting. We are sure that every body is anxious that nothing should be done that may in any manner interfere with or mar the complete success of a movement which has a universal sympathy. True it is that between Mr. Ranade's death and June next a long time will elapse, but on account of the intervening unfortunate event which cast a gloom over the whole Empire there is no help for it. We think that under no circumstance the proposed meeting should be deprived of the advantage of having the sympathetic and discreet Governor of the Presidency as President

PARSEE GIRL TAILOR'S.

The "Indian Spectator" is much pleased to learn that the executors of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla have made a donation of Rs. 20,000 for founding a class where Parsee girls will be taught cutting and tailoring. Our contemporary adds: In a previous issue we drew the attention of our readers to the remarks made by Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy on the desirability of including in the curricula of all native girls' schools some subjects of practical utility. We are glad to note that the remarks have not been lost upon the public. Khan Bahadur Darashah Chichgar, who has earned the gratitude of his community by his unselfish and untiring efforts to promote their moral and material welfare, is now directing his attention to a more useful branch of instruction—to establish a tailoring class, where young girls will be taught this useful art under the direction of a skilful cutter, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Khan Bahadur Darashah by the well-known firm of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw, whose manager has kindly agreed to give all the encouragement in his power in training Parsee girls in the tailoring business.

## DEATH OF MR. GARRETT.

Mr. Ernest Phillips Garrett, Assistant Collector of Belgaum, died on Friday of cholera. He caught a turtle at Pachapur, which he ordered to be made into soup. Shortly after partaking of the soup symptoms of cholera set in, and he hastened into Belgaum, but notwithstanding all that medical aid could do, he succumbed to the disease. His funeral, which took place next morning, was attended by a few friends. The Rev. S. Rountree officiated. Mr. Garrett was an estimable young man, and had earned a good name among the natives during the short time he was here.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| B Mandvi, Chunckia, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 10 | 11 | 41 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambharwada | 12 | 16 | 46 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill | 9 | 14 | 25 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 5 | 21 | 62 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 6 | 11 | 27 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 17 | 14 | 31 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 13 | 29 |
| Total | 60 | 102 | 271 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 92,755 | 77,432 | |
| Same date last year | 119 | 89 | 300 |

BANDORA.

There was one attack and no deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Sunday: A general fall of pressure has taken placet the fall has been brisk to rapid over the greater pars of the country. The excess of pressure, which has been (s) marked feature in the pressure condition, since the 15th February has practically disappeared and pressure is now normal or in defect over nearly the whole of the Indian region. A low pressure area is lying along the Himalayas in the North-Western provinces and Behar and gradients are slightly steeper than usual in Northern India, but the pressure is very uniform in the Peninsula and Burma and over the Bay. Showers have fallen in Assam, North Bengal, Central Provinces, and West Coast Silchar has received one inch. Sibsagar half inch. The temperature is below normal in Rajputana South-East punjab and North of Peninsula and is in considerable excess in lower Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF APRIL.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·808 | Calm | 2 | 104·1 | 69·4 | 46 | ... | 4·03 | +0·53 |
| Sirsa | 29·796 | E | 4 | 97·3 | 64·1 | 43 | ... | 1·51 | −0·36 |
| Delhi | 29·779 | WNW | 3 | 98·7 | 72·6 | 40 | ... | 3·51 | +0·69 |
| Agra | 29·769 | SW | 5 | 100·5 | 67·1 | 38 | ... | 3·23 | +1·99 |
| Cawnpore | 29·812 | Calm | 3 | 101·9 | 61·5 | 27 | ... | 4·36 | +2·53 |
| Allahabad | 29·775 | W | 5 | 102·1 | 69·4 | 30 | ... | 5·00 | +1·04 |
| Jhansi | 29·811 | Calm | 1 | 103·3 | 72·6 | 41 | ... | 5·10 | +3·58 |
| Jacobabad | 29·738 | Calm | 1 | 102·5 | 67·6 | 43 | ... | 2·95 | +1·82 |
| Karachi | 29·859 | W | 9 | 90·9 | 77·2 | 81 | ... | 0·54 | +0·59 |
| Jeypore | 29·809 | NNE | 4 | 99·2 | 70·1 | 23 | ... | 2·73 | +1·11 |
| Ajmere | 29·841 | Calm | 3 | 98·4 | 67·1 | 45 | ... | 2·27 | +1·03 |
| Deesa | 29·812 | SE | 6 | 103·1 | 66·0 | 28 | ... | 0·15 | −0·39 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·817 | NW | 2 | 100·8 | 73·6 | 35 | ... | 0·04 | −0·75 |
| Bhuj | 29·854 | W | 11 | 102·3 | 69·9 | 48 | ... | 0·09 | −0·31 |
| Jamnagar | 29·836 | WSW | 13 | 100·1 | 69·2 | 78 | ... | 0·00 | −1·10 |
| Dwarka | 29·878 | W | 11 | 83·9 | 76·2 | 85 | ... | 0·07 | ... |
| Rajkot | 29·862 | WNW | 10 | 101·4 | 67·8 | 60 | ... | 0·00 | −0·54 |
| Bhowanagar | | | | | | | | | |
| Para | 29·823 | NW | 8 | 101 6 | 71·3 | 29 | ... | 0·00 | −0·88 |
| Veraval | 29·847 | NW | 11 | 85·1 | 68·3 | 68 | ... | 0·01 | +0·01 |
| Neemuch | 29·838 | N | 12 | 99·1 | 68·0 | 56 | ... | 1·11 | +0·08 |
| Indore | 29·855 | SW | 3 | 100·3 | 66·1 | 41 | ... | 0·89 | −0·15 |
| Sangor | 29·784 | E | 3 | 97·4 | 72·1 | 45 | ... | 4·79 | +2·32 |
| Jubulpore | 29·792 | SSE | 2 | 97·0 | 68·2 | 43 | ... | 5·16 | ×2·24 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·836 | SW | 3 | 101.1 | 69·2 | 61 | ... | 7 | ... |
| Khandwa | 29·836 | SW | 7 | 103·2 | 73·6 | 17 | ... | 1·64 | ×0·27 |
| Raipur | 29·838 | SW | 7 | 99·9 | 75·1 | 69 | ... | 6·24 | ×3·85 |
| Nagpur | 29·861 | Calm | 6 | 97 2 | 77 6 | 57 | ... | 4·64 | ×1·56 |
| Amraoti | 29·840 | SW | ... | 101·3 | 75·3 | 33 | ... | 3·46 | ×1·69 |
| Akola | 29·835 | WNW | 4 | 102·7 | 73·4 | 25 | ... | 2·59 | −0·30 |
| Surat | 29·855 | S | ... | 102·2 | 70·6 | 69 | ... | 0·39 | ×0·11 |
| Malegaon | 29·827 | W | 7 | 103·3 | 67·3 | 17 | ... | 0·89 | −0·36 |
| Bombay | 29·885 | E | 9 | 90·1 | 78·2 | 77 | ... | 0·71 | −0·18 |
| Poona | 29·881 | NW | 8 | 102 0 | 65·4 | 30 | ... | 0·26 | −1·61 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·879 | E | 4 | 96·4 | 69·5 | 52 | ... | 2·15 | ×0·06 |
| Aurangabad | 29 830 | SW | 6 | 99·8 | 63·2 | 23 | ... | 3 48 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·843 | Calm | 6 | 102·2 | 75·0 | 41 | ... | 1·38 | −0·89 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·870 | NW | 5 | 96 9 | 77 9 | 79 | ... | 0 08 | −0·73 |
| Belgaum | 29·878 | WSW | 10 | 94·3 | 66·8 | 79 | 0·03 | 2·51 | −0·42 |
| Goa | 29·862 | SSE | 6 | 92·5 | 82·4 | 74 | ... | 0·04 | −1·20 |
| Karwar | 29·866 | N | 5 | 94·8 | 76·2 | 71 | ... | 0 02 | −2·80 |
| Mangalore | 29·843 | ESE | 2 | 93·3 | 76·4 | 90 | 0·16 | 1·99 | −1·76 |
| Calicut | 29·826 | NE | 6 | 93·1 | 76·2 | 77 | ... | 0·67 | −1·97 |
| Cochin | 29·831 | NNE | ... | 92 0 | 74·7 | 81 | 0·38 | 11·29 | −1·72 |
| Bangalore | 29·879 | SW | 8 | 90·8 | 71·8 | 71 | ... | 3·47 | −1·12 |
| Secunderabad | 29 862 | ESE | 7 | 102·7 | 75·9 | 53 | 0·01 | 3·66 | ×0·54 |
| Masulipatam | 29·880 | SSW | 8 | 96·1 | 78·1 | 79 | ... | 9·53 | ×0·98 |
| Bellary | 29·857 | NE | 7 | 101·0 | 78·8 | 36 | ... | 1·83 | −0·40 |
| Cuddapah | 29·848 | SE | G | 102·2 | 81·9 | 59 | ... | 4·45 | −1·55 |
| Madras | 29 850 | S | 6 | 94·6 | 78·6 | 75 | ... | 8·61 | −1·38 |
| Coimbatore | 29·856 | ENE | 3 | 97·5 | 72·6 | 37 | ... | 4·3 | −1·78 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·852 | Calm | 4 | 100·6 | 81·7 | 49 | ... | 8·29 | −1·12 |
| Negapatam | 29·857 | Calm | 

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

THE Market is closed on account of the Easter-Holidays.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd April as compared with the statement of 26th March :—

| LIABILITIES. | March 26. Rs. A. P. | April 2. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,02,50,000 0 0 | 1,02,50,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,70,82,948 7 8 | 1,87,81,220 3 1 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 6,50,69,943 13 0 | 6 58,85,160 14 0 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 5,59,454 11 4 | 4,77,243 14 1 |
| Sundries | 16,45,808 9 6 | 17,61,257 13 6 |
| Rs. | 11,47,19,160 9 6 | 12,02,54,892 12 8 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 60,43,556 0 0 | 56,82,600 0 0 |
| Other authorised Investments. | 73,35,556 0 0 | 73,10,156 0 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 2,82,43,763 0 4 | 2,83,02,542 3 7 |
| Accounts of Credit on do. | 2,0 .08,841 2 8 | 2,09,27,6 8 5 3 |
| Bills discounted, &c. | 1,73 5,512 11 11 | 1,88,72 614 1 10 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 17,5 ,521 11 3 | 15,96,776 11 1 |
| Bullion | 3,260 12 10 | 2,302 4 10 |
| Dead Stock | 16,07,358 6 4 | 16,04,110 0 8 |
| Stamps | 12,240 7 6 | 13,109 9 8 |
| Sundries | 10,10,275 9 0 | 9,67 093 0 10 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 1,2 ,80,787 11 1 | 1,36 16,264 15 5 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,75,55,487 0 7 | 2,14,21,618 7 6 |
| Rs. | 11,47,19,160 9 6 | 12,02,54,892 12 8 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office | 10,5 ,617 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches | 6,00,665 | Inc. |
| Other Deposits | 35,15,212 | Inc. |
| Post Bills | 22,211 | Dec. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments | 1,06,356 | Dec. |
| Loans | 58,779 | Inc. |
| Accounts of Credit | 15,857 | Ina. |
| Mercantile Bills | 14,55,102 | Inc. |
| Cash at Head Office | 7,35,481 | Inc. |
| Cash at Branches | 35,62,131 | Inc. |

## G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is th comparative statement Traffic Earnings for the week ending 30th March, 1901.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Goods Traffic. | Sundry Receipts. | Total for the week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Approximate earnings for week ending 30th Mar. 1901—G I P R system | 1,93,803 | 6,43,466 | 3,470 | 8,45,759 |
| I M R do | 50,900 | 1,37,300 | 6,400 | 1,94,600 |
| Total | 2,44,703 | 7,85,786 | 9,870 | 10,40,359 |
| Actuals for corresponding week ending 31st Mar. 1900—G I P R system | 1,60,336 | 5,58,227 | 7,683 | 7,26,316 |
| I M R do | 50,940 | 2,00,068 | 1,812 | 2,50,850 |
| Total | 2,11,276 | 7,58,395 | 17,495 | 9,87,163 |
| Increase or Decrease—G I P R | +33,467 | +90,159 | —4,183 | +1,19,443 |
| Decrease—I M R | —40 | —62,768 | —3,442 | —66,250 |


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# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIND.

BIRTH.

TIGHE—April 1, at Karachi, the wife of Major M J Tighe, 1st Baluch L I, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MANGAN—March 29, at Lucknow, the wife of J C Mangan, of a daughter.

SMITH—March 31, at Behali Tea Estate, Assam, the wife of J J Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

REYNOLDS—ATKINSON—March 29, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon A C Luckman, M A, Cathedral Chaplain, Herbert Henry Reynolds, to Phoebe McCarthy, eldest daughter of J H Atkinson, of 13, Chowringee Road.


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# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1901.


## RUSSIA, MANCHURIA AND KOREA.

NOTWITHSTANDING Li Hung Chang's declaration that China must, and will ultimately, sign the Manchurian Convention, the obstacles opposed to it by the Powers and the memorials of prominent Chinese officials, the Court has, for the time at all events declined, and in addition to an official communiqué, Russia has addressed an identical note to the Powers in which she says that as a special agreement might involve China in difficulties, she does not press the matter and will await the course of events. All the same Russia will remain precisely where she was. She will "maintain her present organisation in Manchuria, and continue to occupy the country until the normal conditions in China are completely restored and a central government established at the capital capable of guaranteeing the non-recurrence of disturbances." Thus it will be seen that Russia does not restrict herself to any hard and fast line of conduct, nor any very precise date for the commencement of her evacuation of the country she has already devastated with the sword. The late Sir Robert Monier is said to have remarked to an intimate that the Russian character reproduced the principal traits in the character of the Russian bear. It is affectionate, ferocious, sly and desperately fond of sweet things. In respect to Manchuria, most of these traits have asserted themselves, as also the love of holding on to sweet things that fall in her way. Lord Lansdowne, the other day, is reported to have said that Germany and Great Britain had undertaken to maintain the integrity of China, and the British Government considered that the Second Clause of the Anglo-German Convention applied to the whole of the Chinese Empire including Manchuria. Count von Bulow however will not go so far as this, and in the Reichstag a few days since put German policy in a nutshell when he said: "There are Powers, whose interests in China are essentially commercial, and there are other Powers which rather pursue political objects. We belong, in my opinion, to the first category. It was for this reason that we signed last October the Anglo-German Agreement, the tendency of which, as I pointed out at the time, is to maintain the integrity of China as long as possible, and, on the other hand, to engage ourselves in China only so far as is requisite for our commerce. The Anglo-German Agreement has no reference to Manchuria." So it does not appear that Russia has much to fear from the Anglo-German Agreement. The Bear does not wish to disgorge; nor does it seem probable that any forcible steps would have followed had she insisted on the signing of the aggressive Convention which had been drafted.

But there is one point upon which the Powers are agreed. That is the undesirability at the present time of China's unduly diminishing her national property, or decreasing her resources until the claims against her are paid, and the German Imperial Chancellor not inaptly compared China's conduct in the matter to the act of a fraudulent debtor. China is in the position of a debtor of the Powers, who owes a very large sum, and she is a debtor who is arranging with her creditors but has not yet got a settlement. Germany has, therefore, like other Powers, stated in answer to a question of the Chinese Government that at the present moment and so long as China has not fulfilled the conditions imposed upon her in the collective Note of the Powers, it would regard with regret agreements which China should conclude no matter with whom, in so far as her financial solvency might thereby be materially impaired. No other Government could take this reply of hers in bad part; first, because the maintenance of one's own legitimate interests does not imply offence to any one, and, secondly, because all the Powers have made solemn declarations to the effect that they are not pursuing separate objects of any kind in China. Russians practically claim Manchuria as their own, as the writer whose interview with the Russian officers we reproduced yesterday proclaimed, and, occupation like possession is nine points of the law. To say that Russia no more defected from the solidarity of the Powers in endeavouring to secure the Manchurian agreement than England and Germany in concluding their agreement is a mere quibble. Although Great Britain has systematically opposed Russia in almost every step she has taken in China, it has been entirely on her own responsibility, and although Lord Lansdowne has been disposed to make much of the agreement with Germany it would avail us nothing in an emergency. Count von Bulow's speech is only capable of one interpretation, that put upon it in Vienna,—in the first place, as the expression of an ardent wish to see the Chinese affair wound up as quickly as possible as far as Germany is concerned; in the second place, as an endeavour to set Germany right again with Russia, to which Manchuria and whatever else she covets in the North is politely surrendered; and, in the third place, as delivering, in the loudest possible language, Germany's claim to the repayment of her costs by China, a claim the satisfaction of which would have to be deferred to an indefinite period were the Powers to come into conflict with Russia about Manchuria. The "Pesther Lloyd" puts the matter very fairly when it says that the Manchurian question is one to be settled exclusively between Russia, Spain and England.

Between Russia and Great Britain friction has for the time been avoided. As between Russia and Japan the horizon is clouded. The "Times" Peking correspondent does not hesitate to say that the secret treaty which Li Hung Chang negociated with Russia in 1896 in its original draft promised China protection against Japan and this provision was modified at the request of the Chinese to include protection against aggression by all foreign powers. China invoked its provisions when Germany seized Kiao-Chau, but Russia turned a deaf ear. Russian interference with Japanese projects, more especially in the direction of Korea, have roused Japanese indignation. Japan has sent in a strongly worded representation to Russia in regard to Manchuria and it is only natural that Japan should eye with apprehension developments in that quarter. During the last few years the Emperor of Korea has granted mining concessions to America, England, France and Russia as well as to Japan. Russia has not yet started work and it is unreasonable to assume that the concessions by Russia were merely applied for in order to acquire property on the southern frontier of Korea. Considering that five Powers are interested in Korean mining it would be justifiable to insist that even if Russia is allowed to occupy Manchuria no interference shall be permitted by the Powers in Korea. As we have already urged if Russia became possessed of the Peninsula of Korea she would have a seaboard and ice-free ports which would menace the world. The interests of Japan are so closely bound up in Korea that she is compelled to oppose any advance of Russia in that direction, and there can be little doubt that Japan means to contest Russia's right to occupy the peninsula.

THE "LIGHTNING EXPRESS."

THE thirty miles an hour which Stephenson declared would be the speed on his first railway train between Liverpool and Manchester was an incredibly swift rate of progression to the people of his day. But we have travelled so far and so much since then that we can quite calmly contemplate the possibility of being wafted from one place to another at a speed of a hundred miles an hour. A mile a minute was for a long time believed to be the acme of celerity in railway travel and it is the most that the fastest English expresses at present attempt to do. But, given the requisite motive power there is no earthly reason why that speed should not be greatly accelerated. There would, possibly, be some incidental excitement if the ordinary steam locomotive were sent along at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, but in Mr. F. B. Behr's "mono-rail" system the motive force is electricity. As the route between Liverpool and Manchester was the pioneer area for railways in Britain, Mr. Behr proposes to confer upon the two great provincial cities the honour of being the first in England to experiment with a means of travel which will make it a matter of quite ordinary interest to be transferred from one port to the other in the space of fifteen minutes. The development of means and speed of travel is going on in so many different directions, that it scarcely seems an undue exercise of the imagination to prophecy that ultimately one may be shot through a tube from Land's End to John O'Groats before one can say "Jack Robinson." In the meantime the electrical mono-rail with a speed of anything up to 110 miles seems quite sufficient to begin the century with. The idea of the mono-rail is by no means a new one, and Mr. Behr only claims to have developed the general ideas and principles of others in designing practical details. To him, however, is due the credit of being the first to construct mono-rails which have worked successfully in the carriage of passengers and goods, on a commercial scale, for some years. He has followed the idea of M. Charles Lartigue, a French engineer, who built some lines in Algeria and Tunis on the mono-rail principle for carrying esparto grass and similar produce. The vehicles used were in that instance drawn by animals. More than thirty years ago the Addis single line tramway for carts drawn by animals was patented by its inventor and was tested by the Bombay Commissariat Department.

The system which Mr. Behr has developed differs considerably from the earliest single rail devices, and has been successfully carried out in Ireland where since 1888, a line has been working between Listowel and Ballybunion. The system, as illustrated in that instance, is one in which the rail is supported about three feet above the ground by trestles and the rolling stock is constructed to straddle the line. Mr. Behr has been working at the principle since 1886 when he built an experimental line behind Victoria Road, Westminster. In regard to the matter of speed he proved by the working of a similar line, which he constructed as an annexe to the Brussels Exhibition in 1893 that it was possible to build at a moderate cost lines on the mono-rail system to be worked at a speed double that of existing passenger express trains with absolute safety. In a lecture which he recently delivered before the Society of Arts, he explained that during the Brussels experiment in spite of many drawbacks a speed at the rate of 83 miles an hour on curves of 540 yards radius was eventually recorded. Travelling at that speed, he added, was extremely pleasant and there was a feeling of absolute safety. Referring to the proposed line between Manchester and Liverpool, he observed that as the conditions would practically do away with all the difficulties and drawbacks of the Brussels experimental line it would be easy to attain the proposed speed of 110 miles an hour at a moderate cost. The gradients would be slight and suitable for high speed; curves would not exceed 750 yards radius and the electrical station would be constructed with the very best modern machinery, with ample power. On the question of safety he pointed out that the chief recommendation of the mono-rail for high speed was the absolute impossibility of the rolling stock derailing even when going at a very high rate through comparatively sharp curves. With the electric brake and the Westinghouse brake the train could be brought to a standstill from a speed of 110 miles per hour in a distance of about 500 yards, though having regard to the signalling system which he has devised he asserted that it could never be necessary to bring the train to a stop in such a short distance. The first Bill to authorise the construction of the line did not pass owing to a point of detail, but another Bill is to be introduced to Parliament. Its supporters have absolute faith in the practicability of the system both as regards the high rate of speed and the safety of passengers. There is, however, one point to be considered, Manchester and Liverpool were very good neighbours until modern science and engineering skill brought them into close intimacy. When the telephone connected the two cities the trunk line created a terrible amount of bad temper; when the Ship Canal was opened the "moral and intellectual" breach grew wider; and when the man from Manchester and he from Liverpool are able to pay each other fifteen minute calls, may we not dread the consequences? After wordy warfare over the telephone wire, Smith of Manchester may bang the instrument in the face with the receiver, rush round to the railway station and pounce upon Jones of Liverpool before he has quite decided that Smith is not still at the other end of the wire. Obviously this attempt by Mr. Behr to almost annihilate time and space has some disadvantages.

THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

Ten years ago the shipping industry of England was in a deplorably low condition; cargo was so scarce and freights were at so low a level that it was less of a loss to lay ships up than to send them to sea. The prosperity of the English Mercantile Marine was never so great as it is to-day, and the tone of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping held in London on March 20th was most satisfactory to those who have shipping investments. The shipping industry has had a good year—probably the best on record. The outbreak of war between Spain and the United States gave the first perceptible token of prosperity, while the war in South Africa gave a tremendous fillip to shipping, and owners have made splendid bargains with the Government. Transports were wanted in great haste, and have ever since been in constant requisition; nor will the demand for them materially diminish until the bulk of our army is in England again. There are, however, shrewd shipping men who regard the future with the greatest anxiety. Owing to the temporary demand for ships vast numbers of new vessels have been built, and when transports are no longer required by Government these vessels will come upon the market for freight, with the result that the price of tonnage is bound to come down. Some weeks ago the shipping correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" stated that already rates had dropped, and when we reach the period when forced sales of steamers, contracted for by speculators, takes place prices will come down with a run. It is probable during the present year a great increase in cargo tonnage will take place, and this authority thinks it not unlikely that the drop in freights will bring about a crisis in shipping property.

MANCHESTER'S AID TO INDIA.

THE contribution of the people of Manchester towards the relief of distress during last year's famine in India amounted to £45,192. That such a result was obtained during the height of the patriotic fever at home, and while the claims of the War Fund overshadowed all else, speaks well for the generous instincts of the Manchester public, and the energy of the influential Committee of which Sir Frank Forbes Adam was the untiring chairman. Lancashire's total contribution reached the sum of £146,862 and with the amount subscribed in 1897 the large-hearted and open-handed folk of the County Palatine have within less than four years contributed over £300,000 to relieve the necessities of the hapless people of this country. That India appreciated most highly the generosity of the Lancashire people and received their help with the liveliest gratitude, goes without saying. The especial feature of the record of the proceedings of the Manchester Indian Famine Fund Committee is the extent to which the working people,—mill operatives and others,—subscribed while contributing, at the same time, generously to the War Funds. The wealthy mercantile houses of the city subscribed handsomely, and, thanks to the energy of the Committee in bringing the claims of the Fund before the notice of the public, collections were freely made in offices, mills, workshops, restaurants and places of worship. They know how to organise a collecting scheme in Cottonopolis and satisfactory as were the contributions on behalf of India, only the exigencies of the time prevented the results of the appeal being greater than they were.

LORD CURZON, as at present arranged, will make a short tour in the North-West Provinces and Oudh on conclusion of his shooting trip to the Nepal Terai. His Excellency reaches Bareilly on the evening of the 18th April, arrives at Naini Tal the following day about noon. Here he will remain as the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor until the afternoon of the 22nd. On the 23rd the Viceroy proceeds to Aligarh, where he will inspect the M. A. O. College. Here he will receive an address from the Trustees, and will be entertained to lunch by the Hon'ble Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, President of the Trustees. His Excellency will leave Aligarh for Simla the same evening.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the English Mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next.

A EURASIAN, known as Eddie Draper, is in custody in Rangoon for impersonation. He is accused of having gone to a village just outside the Cantonments, accompanied by a Burman, and to have proceeded to search all the houses for jewellery belonging to a Burmese woman, who, they said, had been assaulted and robbed on the road. He and his accomplice are alleged to have seized various articles, pretending to identify them as stolen property, but these the inhabitants of the village made the men give up. After they had left a report was made to the Police, some people having recognised Draper at the time, and he and the Burman are now in custody.

THE Church which has no room for Tolstoi is, of course, the Græco-Russian Orthodox Church. Rich with a "capital" of five millions sterling, and a revenue of a million pounds a year; powerful, with seventy million "adherents"; its acts mean much to the Russian peasantry. It has over fifty thousand churches and chapels, over a quarter of a million clergy of all ranks, and forty-five thousand singers; while in a recent year its monastries and convents had twelve thousand monks and nuns, with nearly twice as many "aspirants." It is a great landed proprietor, with thirty thousand square miles of land, embracing several towns.

## THE DEAR NEIGHBOUR.

A STUDY of French life by an Irishwoman who has been educated and lives in that country, while yet she can draw comparisons with ourselves, is likely to prove interesting. Miss Hannah Lynch is well qualified for the task, and there is a fund of good reading in her little volume.

FRENCH TITLES: HOW ACQUIRED.

Democratic France dearly loves a title, and as you have merely to begin by placing a "De" before your plebeian name, and, when that is accepted, adopt the "Count" or the "Baron" as you think fit, your ambition is easily obtained. Sometimes, however, strange family complications are caused thereby:—

I have known of a respectable middle-class family in the provinces, where the eldest son, a lawyer, is content to remain a republican, and the second son, an officer, a gentleman of aristocratic instincts, eager to profit by the present enthusiasm for the army in anti-governmental circles, calls himself a count. The humorous part of the situation lies in the fact that the wife of the plain Monsieur is not satisfied with her lot, since destiny, ruled by her brother-in-law's will has given the latter a title; and so at the recent marriage of that military worthy, the newspapers spoke of M. le Comte giving his arm to his sister-in-law, Madame la Comtesse, while the disgusted republican elder brother sulked in the country, indifferent to the self-appointed glories of his relatives.

PARIS SOCIETY.

Miss Lynch has the warmest admiration for the French peasantry and for the "petits gens" of Paris. She is not, however, impressed with the "soi disant" aristocracy, nor with the gilded youth of the day:—

Even a British ass, with time on his hands and millions to squander, can discover an original method of going to the dogs and casting his millions into the bottomless pit. But what can the French idiot do after he has sent his shirts to London to be washed and invested in an automobile? He is such a superlative dandy and humbug—I would fain use a hideous word, which describes him still better in three letters, if it were not for its inexcusable offensiveness—that he cannot bring sincerity to bear upon his imaginary passion for sport, and looks ten times more absurd when he is playing the athlete than when he is contentedly playing the fool.

The French aristocracy is monarchical in sentiment chiefly because its womenkind desire the distinction of a Court; they have no place under the Republic. It is much under the thumb of the Jesuits, who also hate the Republic, and are prepared to contemplate war with this country in the hope of thereby achieving a revolution:—

To soothe her wounded vanity, and an imaginary hurt of honour skilfully exaggerated by the Press, she has descended to foolish misrepresentation with a neighbour with whom she had far better live on terms of amity. The Russian alliance turned her head and for once she had not wit enough to see that she was being deliberately fooled for purposes not in the least connected with her own interests. Since that memorable date she has gradually raised the tone of her hostility to England, till now her chief aspiration if we are to believe the nonsensical nationalist Press is to avenge such belated defeats as Crecy, Poictiers and Agincourt. We will not speak of Waterloo. That victory is associated with Germany and Russia and her intention is for the moment to pass as the very good friend of both. Left to herself France would never have unearthed these ancient hostilities of the War of 28 Hundred Years for she is in the main both sane and intelligent but the Nationalists do not for nothing profess hostility to the Government and they are ready for war, even if it but lead to the reversal of the ministry and the removal of President Loubet.

NATIONALISTS AND THE ARMY.

The working classes are ensnared into adhesion to their schemes by gutter rags of the "La Patrie" and "Intransigeant" order, the directors of which they falsely imagine to be educated men. It is not that the "Nationalists" desire the success of any particular pretender, for the Bonapartes hardly count, and Philippe of Orleans is thought of lightly even by his own supporters. The object for which all the jarring atoms appear to have combined is the setting up of a military dictator, and, having got him, they will then proceed to quarrel among themselves as to the next step. Hence springs the exaltation of the Army, which is the feature of contemporary France. No one but a soldier is seriously regarded in "society" circles:—

When I asked a friend of General de Gallifet the motives of his resignation, he replied haughtily: "How could you expect Gallifet to tolerate the interference in military affairs of a miserable pekin like Waldeck-Rousseau?" And the man who was speaking to me was but a pekin himself, who, like the Prime Minister, had served in the army, and yet quite approved of martial contempt for all who do not wear a sabre or a plumed kepi.

But the Dreyfus case proved the base uses to which this worship of the Army can be put, and how debased its sense of honour can become. An Englishman said to the author one day, "There was only one honest man in the French Army, and they turned him out"—obviously the reference was to Colonel Picquart:—

There can be no denial that soldiers with a delicate conscience are not approved of in the French army. They are regarded as dangerous subjects, apt to create "affairs." When a colonel exposed a scandalous abuse in a certain regiment, the President of the day sent him word that "a due regard for the honour of the army should prevent every officer from making an accusation, however justified, or creating any scandal that could diminish the prestige of the army."

THE SIN OF WASHING.

Education in France being mainly in the hands of the Jesuits, the schools are not calculated to turn out boys and girls of the healthy English pattern, nor to equip them to meet and resist the temptations of life. The trusting to a child's honour which we consider so valuable a part of training is unknown in France where teachers are transformed into policemen and fellow-pupils into spies. French boys in the Lyces are restricted for recreation to monotonous walks round and round the playground, during which the whispered confidences are not too edifying. All active games are forbidden as "dangerous," and gymnastic exercise is restricted to three minutes at a time! An extreme modesty is, however, inculcated into both boys and girls. How far it is carried in the latter case is shown by Miss Lynch's personal experience:—

On the first morning I awoke in the long white-curtained dormitory, I proceeded to dress and wash myself as I had been taught to dress and wash in our insular convents. I had deposited my dressing-gown on my bed, and was splashing my neck with water when to my astonishment, a nun approached me noiselessly, lifted my dressing-gown from the bed, and holding her shocked glance averted, murmured, "La pudeur, mon enfant, la pudeur," as she covered my dripping neck in the folds of my dressing-gown. When I clamoured for an explanation I was told it was not considered decent in France for a young girl to wash her neck.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE.

The influence of woman in France, for good and evil, is enormous. The pity of it is that she is too much inclined to accept the position of an animal assigned to her by novelists and playwrights, and to conquer through the lower passions. The sins of the flesh are but little thought of, and French mothers are content that their sons should seek illicit connections so long as they are sure that they will not suffer in health or pocket thereby. The only person who sees no fun in adultery is the injured husband who arrogates to himself the right to murder his faithless wife with impunity.

Apart, however from the national haziness as to the Seventh Commandment, the French woman is the best wife and mother in the world.

THRIFT, THRIFT, HORATIO.

Her table may be barely furnished her rooms with out fire, but her conversation is always charming. Excessive parsimony is, however, her failing, and Miss Lynch gives two amusing instances, one from "le higlif, and one from the "bourgeoisie.

The guests of this lady who liked a liberal supply of sugar in the morning coffee were obliged to provide themselves with it before coming, for every lump consumed in the castle was counted by the thrifty chatelaine and the servants were bound on penalty of dismissal to give up to her all the tips they received, These were dropped into a cash box and at the proper time were returned to them under the form of wages. The home of the French middle classes, I have already said, is not, in the Anglo-Saxon conception of the word, an abode of comfort. Small economies are too rigidly practised therein. The salon, or sitting-room, is apt to be shut up all the week in the interest of the furniture, and only opened on the single afternoon the lady of the house is supposed to be at home to her friends. Then in winter, just before the hour of reception, the meagre wood-fire is set ablaze, and sometimes tea is prepared along with biscuits far from fresh. You may be thankful, if tea is offered to you, a rare occurrence—should the tea be no staler than the biscuits. I have known a French woman, the sister of a professor of Stanislas College, who admitted to me naively that she changed the leaves of her tea every four or five days.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE VISIT OF THE ITALIAN SQUADRON TO TOULON.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Foreign and War Ministers, has gone to Nice whence they proceed to Toulon to welcome the Italian Squadron under the command of the Duke of Genoa which left Spezzia to-day.

## RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

### NEGOTIATIONS RENOUNCED.

Russia has sent an identical Note to the Powers, dated 3rd instant, in which she says that as a special agreement on the subject of Manchuria might involve the neighbouring Empire in difficulties instead of serving as a proof of Russia's friendliness to China, Russia does not insist upon such an agreement and renounces all possible negotiations anent Manchuria, and quietly awaits the course of events while adhering to her oft repeated programme.

## THE MARSEILLES STRIKES.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The dockers at Marseilles have decided to resume work on Tuesday.

## AFFAIRS IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that the Manchurian leaders were arrested on the eve of starting for Manchuria, where an outbreak of rebellion was planned for yesterday.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

General Plumer, with his force, is a day's march from Pietersburg.

Scheeper's commando captured 75 Lancers and Colonials twenty miles North of Aberdeen on Saturday.

## BOTHA AND DE WET.

It is now ascertained that Botha met De Wet at Vrede.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Boers have occupied Phipstown.

## THE CHINA QUESTION.

### REDISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

At a meeting of Generals held at Peking and presided over by Count Waldersee it was decided to recommend to the Minister that 6,000 men should permanently occupy nine points on the Peking-Shanhikwan railway, exclusive of 2,000 men at Peking.

The American and Russian Generals dissented, considering the points of occupation and the number of troops excessive.

[*Appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 8.

The P. & O. Company's Steamer Egypt with the English Mails of the 29th ultimo left here for Bombay at 10 p. m. yesterday and the steamer Himalaya for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 6.

The Clan Line steamer Saint Oswald left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sumatra arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 8.

The Mail steamer Orizaba from Suez arrived.

The s. s. Yarrowdale, Chartered Steamer, left Maji (Japan) on Sunday afternoon for Bombay direct.

The Austrian Lloyd's ss Cleopatra from Bombay, 1st instant, arrived at Aden at daybreak of the 6th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Annam left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 7th instant, at morning, and she is expected here on Wednesday the 10th instant, at 2 p. m.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 95 13-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 108 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 83 5-8 |
| Bar Silver | 25 15-16 |

## SPORTING NEWS.

### THE GUZERAT PIG-STICKING MEETING.

BAREGADI, APRIL 8.

The fifth heat of the 1st chances of the Guzerat Cup was run of to-day, and was won by Mr. K. M. Woolcombe, 2nd Bombay Lancers. The others in the heat were Messrs. R. W. Harter, W. H. White, and J. O. Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers. The horse which the latter was riding fell and broke one of its legs. Pig are so scarce that it is doubtful whether it will be possible to decide all the competitions.

### 52ND OXFORD LIGHT INFANTRY VS. H. M. S. COSSACK.

A match was played on Saturday between teams representing the 52nd Oxford Light Infantry and H. M. S. Cossack, when the Infantrymen scored 109 runs, against their opponents' 74. The full scores are as follows:—

52ND OXFORD L. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut Wingfield, c Glossop, b Lenn | 33 |
| Lieut Coates, b Lenn | 10 |
| Lieut Dillon, b Yeo | 3 |
| Lieut Ward, b Lenn | 1 |
| Sergt Osborne, c Lenn, b Smith | 18 |
| Grant, b Lenn | 11 |
| Lieut Nisbet, b Yeo | 14 |
| Neville, b Yeo | 16 |
| Lieut Hampdon, b Lenn | 0 |
| Gregory, b Lenn | 1 |
| Bowles, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 109 |

H. M. S. COSSACK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr Eastmont, b Grant | 4 |
| Smith, run out | 6 |
| Lewis, b Grant | 8 |
| Mr Wheatley, c Ward, b Grant | 24 |
| Mr Lenn, c Osborne, b Grant | 0 |
| Lieut Glossop, b Dillon | 2 |
| Oliver, c Ward, b Grant | 9 |
| Lieut Hardinge, b Dillon | 3 |
| Berry, b Dillon | 4 |
| Fraser, c Neville, b Grant | 3 |
| Yeo, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 74 |

THE Viceregal shooting party had a long day out on Friday, but the sport, so far as big game was concerned, was not good, though His Excellency bagged a leopard and a tiger was secured. One incident, which furnished some excitement and several hours' hard work, was the dragging of two elephants out of a bog in which they were partially submerged.

## INCREASED GRANTS TO VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The grant to be spent this year on increasing the efficiency of Volunteers includes Rs. 60,000 for raising the free allowance of ammunition from 100 to 150 rounds each; Rs. 25,000 for prizes on a scale already allowed to Railway Corps; Rs. 1,500 for officers' proficiency allowance; Rs. 2,000 for allowances at Rs. 250 each, for passing in Tactics; Rs. 5,000 for ranges; Rs. 6,000 for band allowance, at rupees 100 monthly, for corps from 250 to 300 strong.

## THE MAHSUDS' FINE.

The Mahsuds have now paid nearly half their fine, the total in cash and kind surrendered amounting to Rs. 48,000.

## CASUALTIES AT HAARTEBEESTEFONTEIN.

The Casualty Department at Capetown reports Sergeant-Major Hirst, 5th Dragoon Guards, as killed in the action at Haartebeestefontein on the 22nd March.

## DEATHS AMONGST THE NATIVE RANKS IN CHINA.

General Barrow reports seven deaths amongst the native ranks at Pekin, Tientsin and Shanhaikwan.

## MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR R. B. FELL, Cameronians, proceeds at once to join the Scottish Rifles in South Africa as Second-in-Command. Major Fell served in the Zulu Campaign in 1879.

MAJOR-GENERAL MAITLAND, on vacating his appointment as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, will be posted to Aden, but will proceed home on three months' leave. Brigadier-General More-Molyneux, now commanding at Aden will take short leave to England in August.

## BRITISH INTERESTS IN NORTH CHINA.

### WHAT THEY REPRESENT.

IT is satisfactory, writes a "Globe" Correspondent, to be able to state that the transfer of the Kaiping mines, with the fleet of steamers and the depots in many Chinese ports, including that of Ching Wang Tao, until now the property of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, to the British Company, to which reference was recently made, has been effected. Anyone who knows the commercial value of North China, and who realises the extent of British interests there, will appreciate the importance of this transfer. It need hardly be said that the arrangement has only been arrived at after long and delicate negotiation, and it is only fair that a tribute should be paid to the attitude adopted throughout by Chang Yen Mow, the Director-General of the Mines, who has thus demonstrated his friendliness towards those representing the British Company. He has also been concerned in another and equally important transfer which has simultaneously taken place, viz., the taking over by an international syndicate, under British control, of the whole of the minerals of Chi-li and Jehol, including the valuable coalfield westward of Peking.

While it is gratifying to know that such large and important commercial interests as those referred to are in the hands of our own countrymen, the knowledge emphasises the need for strong and consistent Government support whenever the situation demands it. So long as English capitalists are allowed to pursue their business affairs unhampered, they take up in China the same attitude as they would assume in London, or anywhere else where commerce is conducted. It is only when other interests not of a legitimately competitive character, but of a distinctly political nature, with which, unaided, they are not competent to deal, are set against them, that they expect the aid of the Government at home in maintaining rights which by solemn agreement and large capital considerations, have been vested in them. To show what those rights are in North China, as a result of the change of ownership which has lately been effected, it may be of interest to state that the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company was established very nearly a quarter of a century ago by an intelligent Cantonese named Tong King Sing. Collieries at Tong Shan, Lin-Si, and Hse Shan were opened, a canal was constructed to connect the mines with the whole waterway system of China, and in 1885 the first Chinese railway was built to join up the mines with the canal. The railway was subsequently extended to the seaboard at Tongku, and afterwards developed by the Chinese Government into the Imperial Northern Railway System, some interest in which now passes to the British Company. Two years ago the Engineering and Mining Company began work on wharves and a sea-wall at Chin Wang Tao, the ice-free and deep water port whose importance has several times been referred to in "The Globe."

As has been stated, the new company will control the Kaiping coal field and the three collieries, one of which is producing 730,000 tons of coal per annum, fuel of the greatest value at all times to our ships in Eastern waters, a value which it is easy to imagine might in eventualities be enormously enhanced. In the same connection, it is worth remembering that this new company controlled by Englishmen, has a fleet of steamers, and accommodation in the way of wharves, godowns, offices, and land at no fewer than six ports of consequence in addition to like facilities for ships at minor ports. There is a coal depot at Tientsin upon the east side of the river, opposite the British Consulate, and upon the west side on the British Concession with wharves and godowns; at Hsin-ho, five miles above Tong Ku, there is property stretching from the deep water on the Pei Ho to the Tientsin Railway; while at Chefoo, Newchwang, and Shanghai, the company possesses extensive wharf accommodation. It also owns a good river frontage at Wusung and property at Hong Kong, Soo Chow Hang Chow, and Canton. We have mentioned all this to show that in securing control of an undertaking which is responsible for the output of the Kaiping field, with its over 800,000,000 tons of available coal, the steam coal which is so important a commodity in Chinese waters, and which, in addition, has a shipping interest in so many ports on the coast of China, British capitalists are to be congratulated on an arrangement, which from a national point of view is to advantageous.

Little has been said concerning the value of the concession respecting the minerals of the provinces of Chi-li and Jehol, where coal, iron, gold, silver, and copper are produced. The first named is distributed over the Chi-li province in great profusion, and at least twenty independent fields are known, although most of them are too far away from transport to be of any present value. Time alone will prove their further worth, for coal, gold and silver lead have in the past been worked by the natives. In the Northern part of the province there is alluvial gold, and for many centuries the Chinese have worked the surface of the valleys in some cases with remarkable results. Enough has been said to emphasise the fact that important commercial interests are being acquired by British capitalists in North China. Those interests may at any time have an important bearing on national concerns; they are of a character which should evoke the warm support of the Government at home should the need for such aid ever arise. Further, the public cannot be too well informed on all such matters, for information begets opinion and when there is a strong public opinion on the value of Northern China as a commercial area there will be less fear of weakness in Downing street.

SIR EDWARD CHICHESTER, who has been selected to command the Fleet Reserve at the Western Port is one of the heroes of the peace side of the Transvaal War. He did as much as any man to carry out the unparalleled feat of taking a quarter of a million men over 5,000 miles of sea. Sir Edward is not less a handy man because he stands high in the Navy; he belongs to the ever ydav branch of His Majesty officers. He has no patience with the pompous young man who is made an officer because he is a nice block to hang a uniform on. It was one of these who burst into his room at Capetown one day with all the majesty of a German Emperor "Who are you, sir?" asked Sir Edward. "I am Colonel ——," was the reply. "Oh, I beg pardon," said Sir Edward, "I thought you were an admiral." Sir Edward knows Admiral Dewey well. They were together at Manila, where Dewey sank a fleet and drove a nation mad. When the American and German fleets were face to face and Dewey had promised Germany a war in five minutes if wanted, it was Sir Edward Chichester who, with excellent tact and good humour, steamed the British Squadron between them and rolled the clouds away.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### NOTES ON FOOTBALL.

### REVISED CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP RULES.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

OXFORD have gone ahead in the Inter-'Varsity record during the week by claiming victories in both billiard matches and the boxing and fencing contest. Is billiards a lost art at Cambridge? Anyway, Messrs. Lee and Lord (Oxford) easily defeated Messrs. Trinder and M'Master (Cambridge) once again, and anything feebler than the last-named showing one can rarely remember. His feeble knowledge of the game was only equalled by his poor exposition throughout! A fine and very stubborn fight marked the boxing and fencing contests, the issue depending upon the last round of the very last event on the card. In the result, Oxford won (as last year) by four events to three—thanks in both cases to the marked superiority of their fencers. It is remarkable that Cambridge have not yet won this representative contest since its inception in 1897. The complete inter-'Varsity record now reads:—

Cross-country: Cambridge 25 points to 30.
Rugby football: Oxford, 10 points to 8.
"Soccer" Football: Oxford, 3 goals to 2.
Hockey: Cambridge, 4 goals to 1.
Billiards (Singles): Oxford, 33 points.
Billiards (Doubles): Oxford, 153 points.
Boxing and fencing: Oxford, 4 events to 3.

Cambridge beat Oxford in an ice hockey contest at Prince's Club last Friday by six goals to five.

Other events of passing interest may be very briefly summarised:—J. E. Crabble (Edinburgh Academy and University) has been elected captain of the O.U.R.F.C. for next season.—A. Cairnes (Watson's College and Trinity) is the new secretary, but the committee will be chosen next October term.—J. Daniel (Cambridge), the "Old Blue" and English International captain, is now a master at Mr. Royle's school at Stanmore Park.—Mr. C. N. Jackson (Oxford), treasurer of the A.A.A. and many prominent Oxford clubs, will henceforth officiate in a similar capacity for the O.U.L.T.C.—Mr. A. J. Webbe has agreed to again take cricket teams to Oxford and Cambridge next season, but this will probably be his last year.—Messrs Baerlein (Eton and Trinity) and Noel (Winchester and Trinity) will represent Cambridge v. Oxford at racquets a fortnight hence.—Trinity Hall won the Clinker Fours on the Cam last week but the same race fell through on the Isis from lack of entries.—Latest medical reports state that G. R. Gardier and J. B. Bulkeley (Oxford), the hurdle and high jump representatives, will be unable to turn out at Queen's Club on the 29th. Both were probable winners, and it is rough luck on the O.U.A.C.

The result of the Welsh and Irish Rugby International match was most surprising. Few people imagined that the Irishmen would at Swansea score more tries than the home team. But their brilliant forward play brought this to pass. Taree times they scored and Wales got over their lines only twice, one being a very doubtful try. But Bancroft made up for some bad mistakes at back by kicking a goal each time, and the Irishmen, who failed to convert a single try, had the misfortune to be beaten. In metropolitan football there were a couple of very interesting games. At Blackheath the home team were meeting the Marlborough Nomads, whom they had not played owing to a quarrel for some eighteen years. The old Boys had the supreme pleasure of scoring a win from a well dropped goal by Spooner against an unconverted try. At Richmond the Richmond team were playing the Old Merchant Taylors, whom they had not met for a similar reason for nearly fifteen years. Richmond turned out with eight Internationals, past and present, including Schwarz at half and Alexander forward. The Old Boys' only International, Fletcher, was on the injured list. However the Old Boys more than held their own in each department of the game. Brilliant play by Field at back alone prevented them scoring. It was not until the last five minutes that the Richmond men equalised after some good play in the loose, and the game ended in a draw of one goal each. Whenever one sees these selections of the Rugby Committee performing, one finds them, as a rule, incapable of scoring. The Old Boys' forwards were lighter, faster, and cleverer with their feet. At three-quarter Crawford was the best man on the field, but being a University Blue he was not good enough for the committee, who will probably select him for International matches just as his hair is turning grey. The two leading Old Boys teams in London certainly had a great day on Saturday. The one beat Blackheath, the other drew with Richmond. So much for the two crack London clubs.

Saturday, March 30, is the date definitely fixed for the final tie, to be played by Devon and Durham, at West Hartlepool. Appearances point to this being one of the finest struggles for the championship seen for several years past. Last year at Exeter the Devonians were held to have thrown away the game through over confidence, as two months previously they had rather easily defeated the Durhamites on the same ground. The latter's forwards, however, surprised and over-played their opponents, and as they seem to be equally strong this season, whilst the back division, with J. Taylor, Cox, Elliott, and Oughtred acting in concert, spells danger, the Devon Committee realise that it will be no easy task to send up a team capable of winning on this occasion.

Next Saturday the English Cup ties will again absorb attention. Predictions concerning an event so very remarkable for attendant uncertainties are best withheld, but it is worth while noting that Birmingham folk are talking in no uncertain tones about the chances of the Villa team. Small Heath are to be given no quarter on Saturday, and the Villa players are again to receive a substantial winning bonus. The one disadvantage under which the Villa will play will be that of the ground. In marked contrast to the accommodation at the Aston Lower Grounds, the Coventry Road playing area is very cramped. Two rivals in the Southern League who are also rivals in the English Cup contest met on Saturday—Tottenham Hotspur and Reading. Tottenham won by a single goal. Sir Redvers Buller has, by the way, promised to present the English Cup when the final is played at the Crystal Palace.

A disastrous week for Notts Forest has given Sunderland pride of place in the League table. The Nottingham team was badly beaten by West Bromwich Albion on Wednesday, and drew with Derby County on Saturday. Sunderland, on the other hand, won a couple of points at the expense of Blackburn Rovers, and now is looked upon as the best-placed candidate for League honours. With a point in hand Sunderland has only six matches to play, and if the team keeps free from nervousness point should be reaped nearly all along the remainder of the line. Bolton Wanderers and West Bromwich Albion have to visit Roker, Park and Sunderland have to journey to Everton, Newcastle, Sheffield (Wednesday), and Stoke. Only four teams have claimed victory over Sunderland this season—Liverpool, Sheffield United, West Bromwich Albion, and Notts Forrest,—and only in five matches have as many as two goals been scored against the club. Consistency has been the feature of the team's play all through the season, and if they ultimately win the championship it will be readily conceded that no team has more thoroughly earned the distinction. Sunderland are no strangers to League honours. They were champions in 1892 and 1893, second in 1894, first again in 1895, second in 1898, and third last season. Aston Villa alone can show a better record. Doig and Miller are the veterans of the Sunderland team. The former, who kept goal in internationals fourteen years ago, is sometimes spoken of as the inventor of clever goal-keeping, and Miller, in his position as centre forward, has formed a model pivot ever since the days when the Sunderland combination was unmatched in the country. Once a team composed entirely of Scotch players, Sunderland is now leavened with local talent. Five of the men doing most useful service to-day are Englishmen.

While the shouts just now are all for Sunderland, the positions of the two Nottingham teams, of Barry and of Liverpool are sufficiently within range to make very interesting developments possible. It may be altogether unwise to discount Notts Forest as having "shot their bolt," to speak of Notts County as "not having a ghost of a chance," and so on. The fortunes of football are as variable as the shade of the aspen, and the paradox that only the unexpected is to be relied upon always applies. Bury's costly experience at Bolton on Saturday is a case in point. Bury now have to play seven matches—Blackburn rovers, Liverpool, Notts County, Notts Forest, Stoke and Wolverhampton Wanderers at home, and Newcastle United and Preston North End away. Notts Forest's programme is a lighter one—Aston Villa and Blackburn Rovers at home, and Bury, Liverpool, Sheffield Wednesday, and Wolverhampton Wanderers away.

The other phase of the League competition is now more definitely indicated. Stoke had another nail driven into their coffin on Saturday by Everton. The team has five engagements left, and only one, the Sunderland match, at home. Preston North End have succeeded in beating Sheffield United, but it is doubtful whether they can keep this spurt going. One thing in their favour is that four of their five remaining matches have to be played at Deepdale. The Wanderers both of Bolton and of Wolverhampton have much to accomplish yet, and so have West Bromwich Albion, but with steady work they should gain a sufficient number of points to enable them to keep their heads above water. In the Second Division Grimsby Town have taken a commanding lead, and the real fight will be between Small Heath and Burnley. Both these teams made draws on Saturday, and that of Small Heath was their tenth in twenty-five matches.

As a consequence of the recognition by the M. C. C. and the first-class counties of the Minor Counties Championship as a second division of the County Championship, alteration has been rendered necessary in the scheme drawn up by the M. C. C. Committee at the request of the leading counties in the autumn of 1894. The revised rules as finally passed by the M.C.C. now read as under:—1. Cricketing counties shall be considered as belonging to first-class or second-class. 2. First-class counties are those whose matches with one another, with M.C.C. and Ground, with the Universities, with the Australians, and such other elevens as shall be adjudged "first-class matches," by the M.C.C. committee, are used in compilation of first-class batting and bowling averages. Second-class counties are those mostly included in the first-class and the second elevens of first-class counties 3. There shall be no limit to the number of first or second class counties. The M. C. C. committee may bring new counties into the list, may remove existing ones from it, or may do both. To the County Championship the following addition has been made and approved by the M. C. C.:—County Championship, Second Division. Second-class counties and second elevens of first-class counties shall be entitled to compete in this division. No county or second eleven shall be eligible for the championship unless it shall have played at least four out-and-home matches with other second-class counties, themselves being fully-qualified competitors. The qualification of players for the second-class competition is the same as in the first-class.

The Open Golf Champion is evidently in good form. He found Sherlock, the Oxford professional, to be a very awkward opponent on the latter's own green, but towards the end of the second round Taylor's golf was well-nigh perfect, and in the event he won, though only by a single hole. Playing the best ball of two adversaries at Bournemouth, he beat all previous records by holing the course in the wonderfully low score of 67—37 out, 30 home. The Mayrick Park links are short—about 2 1-4 miles in length—and by no means difficult; still, to defeat "the Colonel" by seven strokes—bogey is fixed, at 74—was a remarkable performance, assisted as it was by three "twos" in the second half of the round. The Bournemouth course would be improved by the construction of wing or side bunkers where natural hazards do not exist to punish erratic driving. White has not yet been seen in public this season, and the issue of his match with Vardon at Seaford on April 10 will be attended with interest.

That golf has pitfalls for the non-golfing reporter we often have evidence, and in this connexion Harry Vardon tells an amusing story in "Golf Illustrated." He must have been playing an uncommonly vigorous game at Point Comfort, U.S.A., for according to a local reporter, "Going to the first hole after a good drive, Vardon carried the green clean away with his second shot!" And there is a fishing "yarn" which deserves to be recorded. A golfer arrived at Filey, in Yorkshire, and asked a fisherman if it was a good place for fish, and if there was any golf to be had. True to his craft, the fisherman was not to be defeated. There were, he said, plenty of fish, and he had caught some queer ones in his time, but not, so far as he remembered, any Golf. "However," he concluded, "I will try my best, and if there are any knocking about I shall send you some!"

The annual international hockey match, England vs. Ireland, took place on the cricket ground at Surbiton on Saturday, when England proved victorious by four goals to two. The Irishmen played a fine game, and their defeat was due to their weakness in the circle in the closing stages of the game. They pressed at the start, and for them M'William scored soon after play opened. They continued to attack, and would have added to their score but for the soundness of the English defence, Hooper saving several hot shots. After a quarter of an hour's play the Englishmen settled down to a steadier game, and began to press. C. Whitehouse equalised for England, and then Dunlop put through for the visitors, but was offside. Ireland then pressed, but Taylor relieved, and taking the ball down to the visitors' quarters. Whitehouse again scored for the home side, the state of the game at half time being England, two goals, Ireland, one. On restarting Ireland again pressed, and Johnstone scored their second goal, after which play became fast and even. Both sides pressed in turn, and at last Whitehouse put on a third goal for England. This was followed shortly before time by a fourth from Foster, the match thus resulting in a victory for England by four goals to two.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 16th March 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 285,984 maunds and Rs. 67,889 in the earnings.

THERE seems little doubt that official Christianity in Russia has said its last word on Tolstoi. M. Pobyedonostseff and the Holy Synod have had their way, and the greatest man in the Russian Church has been driven from it. The news is not a surprise to those who follow the trend of religious affairs in the Czar's dominions. Though the Czar is said to make no secret of his regard for Tolstoi, the man behind the throne, the most powerful man, some say in Russia, has long cherished a desire to aim a deadly blow at the Count and his teaching. To M. Pobyedonostseff, Tolstoi and all his works have always been anathema, and the almost despotic authority which the Czar has placed in the hands of this man has enabled him to achieve his end at last.

IT is interesting to-day, because it gave rise to a Parliamentary incident which has never been forgotten. The Secretary for India, as Lord Salisbury then was, spoke of the "bluster" of the House of Commons, and Sir William Harcourt spoke of Lord Salisbury's language as the "ill-advised raillery of a rash and rancorous tongue.' Mr. Disraeli thought fit to apologise for his colleague, of whom he spoke as "not a man who measures his phrases," but as "one who is a great master of gibes and flouts and jeers." "I hope," said Mr. Disraeli, "that we shall show my noble friend that we remember some of his manœuvres when he was a simple member of this House," and he called upon the Commons to witness that the Government were not prepared to take a ruinous step merely to show their resentment of the contemptous phrase of one of their colleagues.

A DESCRIPTION of the ravages of white ants, or termites, in Rhodesia is furnished by the Rev. A. Lebœuf to the "Zambesi Mission Record." It is no uncommon thing, says the writer, for the colonist, on returning from his day's labour, to find the coat he left hanging on a nail of his cottage wall and the books on the table absolutely destroyed by these tiny marauders. Nor is this all. "On awaking next morning," writes Mr. Lebœuf, "you are astonished to see in the dim light a cone-shaped object rising from the brick floor a short distance from your bed, with two holes on the top like the crater of a miniature volcano. Upon closer examination you discover that the holes have just the size and shape of the inside of your boots, which you incautiously left on the brick floor the night before. They have given form and proportion to an ant heap, and nothing is left of them except the nails, eyelets, and may be part of the heels."

## FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP CLYDE.

ABOUT 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the doctor's cabin bunkers of the P. & O. Company's steamship Clyde, which is now lying in the Victoria Dock. The Clyde was being fitted out as a transport to convey troops to England when the outbreak occurred. On an alarm being raised, the officers and men of the water police and the dock staff appeared on the scene with fire appliances. When they arrived they found that the steamer was in full blaze amidship, the flames rising from the bridge to the height of about twenty feet and that the ship's crew had already manned her pumps and had been working them with might and main to put the fire out. The police and the dock staff set the hydraulic power hydrants to work and within a quarter of an hour large volumes of water were poured into the bunkers and the progress of the flames was checked. The crew of the steamships Caledonia, Paramatta and Ballarat belonging to the P. and O. Company and those of the other vessels lying in the dock appeared with lines of hose and rendered valuable assistance in putting the fire out. In about an hour the flames were extinguished. The Baboola Tank Steamer arrived at the Dock soon after the discovery of the outbreak, but was not brought into requisition, as the dock appliances were considered sufficient to cope with the fire.

The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 7,000; but the post-office and the wheel-house and some cabins situated on the upper deck were damaged. A portion of the fittings was also destroyed. The Clyde is of 2,198 tons burden. She is commanded by Captain Bennel and is to sail on the or about the 18th instant with troops for England. It appears that some soldering work was being conducted in the doctor's cabin, when an oil lamp accidentally upset, which caused the fire.

## THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. SICILIA.

THE Sicilia, the latest addition to the magnificent fleet of the P. and O. Company, arrived here on Sunday morning, and, after discharging nearly 1,000 troops, left the same afternoon for Calcutta. She is the first of four fine vessels of a new type, the other three being named the Soudan, Somali and Syria, which have been built by the Company more especially for their through service from Calcutta to London. They are all nearly 7,000 tons gross tonnage, 465 feet in length with 52 feet beam, and have twin screws driven by two sets of triple expansion engines which indicate 5,000 horse power.

These ships possess passenger accommodation for about 80 first and 70 second class passengers, all the cabins being on the upper decks, while the 'tween-decks are available for either troops or cargo. The cabins are exceptionally cool and airy as are also the saloons, music room and smoking rooms which are arranged from designs made by Mr. Collcutt, the well-known architect. One feature of the first class dining saloon, which we are sure will be appreciated by passengers, is the number of small tables suitable for parties.

As a troopship the 'Sicilia' has, we are informed, proved entirely successful on her maiden voyage and has earned the highest praise from the Military authorities. The great height of the 'tween-decks in which the troops are carried renders this part of the vessel exceptionally cool and the ventilation is perfect. The steamer has a large coal capacity and could, running at high speed, proceed the whole way from Bombay to London without coaling en route.

Altogether these ships, whether employed in the passenger or trooping service, should speedily establish themselves as favourites.

## SURRENDER OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

### HIS RECORD OF OUTLAWRY.

### HUNTED FOR FOUR YEARS.

FOR several years past the territory of H. H. the Nizam has been troubled by a notorious dacoit, named Kahnia. He committed extensive depredations, his area of activity being very wide and when pursued by the police he successfully concealed himself among the mountains and valleys. For more than four years he eluded all efforts to capture him but he has, at last, surrendered with about a dozen followers to Mr Stevens of the Hyderabad Police. He was a remarkably bold outlaw and since 1895 he had openly defied the authorities. He travelled long distances by night, and his operations extended over one hundred miles. The mountain range extending from Akola in the west to Bidar in the Nizam's territory in the east afforded shelter to him and his gang of over fifty men. He not only looted solitary travellers, but of late adopted the practice of sending word to the nearest banker to send him a big contribution or take the consequences of refusal. At times he kept hostages till the amount was duly paid. He got hold of them by coming near to the villages or fields. Many stories of his adroitness in this connection are related in the Ahmednagar villages. He is reported to be a good shot. He had many women in his camp.

Kaunia is a middle aged Bhil of 45, short of stature and of fair complexion and he has an intelligent face and bright eyes. In an encounter with the police last year his wife, son, and seven others were shot dead. Since then he had become very desperate, and had been a terror to the villages. Out of sheer fright villagers sent him provisions and otherwise helped him. He and his gang are reported to have committed twelve murders and fifty dacoities in the Nizam's and neighbouring districts, and two murders and about twenty-two dacoities in the British district. Those who gave information of his whereabouts and doings to the authorities he would punish in his own particular fashion. He would watch his opportunity, get hold of the informant or his relations, and cut off their noses. About forty people in Moglai and four in British territory had to submit themselves to this operation.

A dacoit by birth and tradition, plundering the rich was his profession, but like many another robber outlaw he is said to have been at times very liberal to the poor. Numerous anecdotes of his doings are told almost in every household throughout the districts of Ahmednagar and Bid. His career of crime was ultimately ended by the appointment of a special Magistrate to bring the aiders and abettors to book under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. All help to the Dacoit was thus cut off, and the Nizam's Government deputed their energetic Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity to help the British Police. Forsaken by friends, pursued on all sides, helpless and forlorn, he was compelled to give himself up to the police. He is now in safe custody at Bid, awaiting trial for murders and dacoities committed in the Nizam's territory. Mr. Muharak Ali, of the Moglai Police and Rao Saheb Maruti Pandharinath, Police Inspector, Ahmednagar, zealously worked in bringing about the result.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT NAOSARI.

AT the Vernacular School at Naosari, on Friday, more than a thousand boys and girls assembled in the compound on the occasion of the prize distribution, among whom were Shrimant Sampantrao Gaikwar Suba, Rao Bahadoor, Balkrishna P. Karandikar, Judge, Rao Bahadoor Mulshankar Gatha, and Mr. Dasturji, the High Priest of the Parsis, local officers and others. H. H. the Maharaja's brother, Shrimant Sumant Rao Gaikwar, Barrister-at-law, took the chair, and a programme of recitations and dumb-bell exercises was gone through much to the delight of the audience. Mr. Gordhandas N. Khazi, Educational Inspector, read a short report upon the working of the various local schools and dwelt upon the benefits accruing to the rising generation by the educational policy of the Baroda Government. The curriculum for girls' schools includes useful subjects, such as drawing, music, practical cookery, embroidery and tailoring in addition to ordinary subjects. Great facilities have been made for the education of students in English, the brunt of the outlay being borne by Gaikwar Sirkar. He spoke of the Kothare Prize and Ratanji Dabu's Prize and Mr. Maneklal's annual gift for providing sweetmeats to the children. Subsequently the prizes were given away by the chairman, Shrimant Sampantrao and then he addressed a few words of advice to the parents and students themselves. He remarked the results reflected credit upon the efficient working and supervision of the schools especially upon Mr. Narbheram the Head Master. The people ought to profit by the educational facilities provided and should also send out their children for higher studies in distant parts of the world. Afterwards Mr Gordhandas N. Kazi thanked the chairman and others for their presence and the customary distribution of bouquets and pan supari terminated the proceedings.

## THE COURTESIES OF MILITARY RANK.

### OLD CUSTOMS AND NEW CUSTOMS.

"AN old Soldier" writing to the "Pioneer" gives advice to his younger comrades which may be of value to them. My older comrades can also afford to be reminded as to the customs of the Service in past days, for many of them are a little inclined to attach too much to the outward observance of their rank and not to trust sufficiently to the traditions which have come down to us. My experience leads me to say that the following unwritten laws have generally been agreed to in Her Majesty's service. A General says "Sir" to his next senior in rank, either on or off parade; if their commands are not on an equality. The Duke of Connaught was most punctilious in that respect. When a Major-General he was always careful to "sir" a Lieutenant-General at all times. All Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels on the General Staff of the army or in command of regiments say "sir" at all times to a General Officer, and a similar courtesy is extended to them by all other officers. It has not been the customs of the Service for officers to "sir" a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel or a Departmental officer of any rank, though many officers now very properly do so in the case of P. M. O's., Commissary-Generals, Chaplains, and ordnance Officers of high rank. It was formerly the regimental custom of the service to say "sir" to the senior Major when there were only two Majors but with the increase in the number of Majors this has died out. The Majors have always addressed the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding on and off parade as "sir," but "taking off the hat" to him is an innovation of the last thirty years. Brevet rank, when a Captain was not considered to entitle an officer to his army rank as Major or Lieutenant-Colonel in addressing him off parade, and no departmental rank entitles officers to tokens of respect in social life. All these matters have at all times been left to the discretion of officers themselves, they form a public opinion of their own and act upon it. A general officer could not object to an officer who did not say "sir" to him, or punish him in any way, beyond informing him that he was transgressing the custom of the Service. A senior officer addressing a junior on duty can order him to stand to "attention," but such an order would never be given, except in extreme cases. Formerly standing to "attention" when addressing a senior was almost unknown, now it is the custom of the service on duty. Saluting senior officers according to regulation with a strict Service salute has been introduced into the Service within the last twenty-five years and returning salutes in a similar manner is an excellent improvement on old customs, for answering the salute with one finger half raised, half jerked to the cap, put the man saluting in an inferior position. It has been the custom of the Service for two hundred years that

OFFICERS ARE ON THE SAME LEVEL SOCIALLY

and the N. C. O's. and privates are on a different platform. Thus the youngest subaltern writing to his General addresses him in a private letter as "Dear General and signs "yours truly," while other ranks address him as "sir" and "yours respectfully," and this holds good in all ranks as between commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men. Duelling was at the bottom of this distinction. A subaltern might challenge his General, if he insulted him, though I am not aware it has ever been done, but there have been numerous cases of a subaltern challenging his Colonel, both in our own and foreign armies. It has been forgotten in the present day that "mess" is a parade, and as late as 1851 some regiments went to mess in tunics and swords. They left their swords in the ante-room and opened their tunics in the mess-room when the commanding officer gave them leave. An officer can be ordered to dine at mess and never to be absent without permission. Such orders were constantly given some years ago, and it is a most useful power to leave in the hands of commanding officers as a check on drinking, gambling or private convivial meetings of young officers. I never remember the orders resented for the officers recognised it was for their own good. As mess is a parade it follows that the senior regimental officer must command that parade. A medical officer or other attached officer does not command the mess parade as he is not the senior regimental officer present. Up to about the period 1840 it was the custom of the senior officer always to give his junior his rank in addressing him both on and off parade. Latterly it has been abandoned and it is much to be regretted. There has been a vast improvement in the smartness of dress in the service and officers are much more soldier-like than they were. Indeed I can recollect forty years ago the officers in home garrisons turned out very badly, but they were much better mounted than they are at the present day when polo absorbs all spare cash

AS THE CLASS OF OFFICERS HAS DETERIORATED

so has the expense of living gone up. Few young officers had more than a hundred a year of an allowance and many only fifty. I remember two field marshals' sons with only the latter sum. Everything was done in a much cheaper way thirty to forty years ago, though there was much more entertaining. The young cavalry officer got on comfortably in England with £300 a year and in India with £200. In the present day this has been doubled, though the officers spend less on their friends. The average mess bill of thirty years ago in India was on the cavalry Rs. 300 per

the same way as a Royal Navy officer will call the captain of a merchant liner "Mr" now. The old feeling of annoyance

TOOK YEARS TO SETTLE DOWN.

and even after I entered the service (he entered in the early forties) there was not a great deal of friendly feeling. One of our officers was a big wine merchant's son, another was a stock broker's son, both very good fellows but rather vulgar dogs, when the wine was in and the wit without. Now the British service had not that class of men at that time. They did not enter until the Crimean War, and our men often said and did things which would not have been stood in a Queen's regiment which had a higher standard of 'good form' as it is now called. So far my old friend of days gone by. But to continue as to present classes. What society values is a certain uniform bearing of conduct among a certain class. Take bhistis, I have never heard of a bad bhisti who disgraced his red rag. They have earned a unique reputation for themselves. If the Government of India found a difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency of any other class of servants at the price they were willing to pay except they were called bhistis undoubtedly with the gross immorality which attaches to all Governments they would accept the terms and call the men bhistis or even "dukes" if they liked, it is all the same to a clerk in a Government finance office, how he assimilates the profits of another man's reputation. But then comes in the sound common-sense of the public, and the bhisti, who is not really a bhisti but a syce, or some other caste less esteemed than the bhisti, has a very bad time of it if he wears the red rag and call himself a bhisti. He is flouted and sneered at, scorned and derided on every side—though he may be a most excellent good honest syce and even the bhistis are quite willing to take him in, but the public round the well will not have it, and they make his life a burden. I once tried to make a young mail bhisti and paid all his fees to the bhisti punchayat. He was called bhisti, dressed with the red rag by authority had good pay and at the end of a month not only resigned his bhisti-ship but his mail-ship also and depart-out of the country side. Thus at the present time it is quite impossible to make the native soldier call a doctor a Captain or Colonel, it offends all his ideas of caste and

REFUSES TO DO IT.

The change in the titles of the doctors has undoubtedly caused most grevious harm. The officers who were actually in command of men had made their titles of social value. The Government bartered them away to another class of Government servants, because they thought they could save money. They might just as well have made the whole of the Medical Department "Baronets." In former days I can recollect the old doctor, who was generally a well-bred gentleman, was the most esteemed man and the man of greatest influence next to the Colonel. Now I believe it is quite usual for regiments not to make officers of the medical Department honorary members of their messes, and the senior service club will not admit them as members. That this is wrong must be apparent to everyone for individuals should not be punished because as a class they are called out of their name. All this requires to be altered. When the doctors were pressing for military titles and sent a deputation to a certain Secretary of State for War, he burst out "Why don't your naval colleagues press to be called Admirals? I'll tell you, because they don't assume the naval title if given to them—their titles would be a burden to them, but above that, no minister is strong enough to give away naval rank, and why should it be assumed that I can do what the first lord dare not do and give away the titles of the combatant officers? I cannot do it without socially disorganising the whole army." Among all the new customs, this name of rank without appropriate command has had the greatest effect in weakening the unwritten disciplinary laws of the service and perhaps an old man may be excused for saying, he cannot see any good it has done.

## BELLEVILLE BOILER ROYALTIES IMPOUNDED.

It will be remembered that about a year ago an English creditor of Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, Limited, "attached a debt owing to that firm in the hands of the patentees of the Belleville water-tube boiler, rather than allow the receiver, appointed on behalf of the debenture holders in Maudslay's company, to collect the amount for the benefit of the company's creditors." The action came under the review of the English law courts, but the English creditor succeeded. Other creditors took similar proceedings in Paris, and the decision now given in the courts there, after long delay, is interesting from a legal point of view as well as because of the light it throws on the agreements regarding royalties for the adoption of the Belleville boiler in different types of ships. In the first place as regards the legal aspect, the Belleville Company took up the attitude of refusing to pay anyone any sum which might remain in their possession, alleging "inter alia" "that the sums carried to Messrs. Maudslay's credit are simply intended to reduce to the extent thereof the said company's debt to them for royalties, and that cannot give rise to an immediate right of claim by Messrs. Maudslay against them." Messrs. Maudslay had built many Belleville boilers, and on these royalties were due, but this debt was offset by the commission credited to the London firm on account of royalties paid direct to Belleville by the British Admiralty on boilers constructed by other firms in this country. There was still a credit balance in the hands of Messrs. Delaunay, Belleville and Co., which has continued to increase by new construction; but the French firm plead as indicated above, that this growing credit can only be applied in reduction of such royalties as may be due by Messrs. Maudslay's firm in future years. In other words, the money due to the London firm was to be held to meet a non-existent debt; so long as the contract between the parties was running, Messrs. Belleville desired that the credit balance should continue in their hands, and yet at the same time they have expressed an intention of doing what they can to terminate the contract, made for fifteen years, of which about seven years are still to run. This plea the French court has rejected, and has ordered Messrs. Belleville to pay 119 000 francs into court for the benefit of the attaching creditors who raised this French action. This sum was sufficient to pay the attaching creditors, and represented only the balance to Maudslay's credit in Belleville's hands on June 30 last. The Belleville Company still object to pay anyone, and it is said they will appeal. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note the facts which came out in the case as regards the boiler royalties, &c. The contracts between Delaunay, Belleville, and Co., and Maudslay, Sons, and Field, as to water-tube boilers, are dated September 30, 1893, and October 4, 1894. The first contract appoints Messrs. Maudslay sole representatives of the Belleville Company in the United Kingdom. The royalty is fixed at 22 francs per square metre of heating surface (equal to 7 ·23 per square foot), and Messrs. Maudslay were to get a commission of 20 per cent. on the royalties on all boilers made in the United Kingdom. The second contract provides that Messrs. Belleville should treat with the British Admiralty direct, and out of the 22 francs per square metre received from the Admiralty, should "credit" Messrs. Maudslay with 4 francs (3s. 3d.). In consequence of the large orders from the Admiralty there was from December, 1897, always a balance due to Maudslay in the accounts. The 4-22 of the Admiralty royalties for the period January 1, 1893, to December 31, 1899, amounted to 455,330 francs, and at the last mentioned date there was a balance due to Messrs. Maudslay of 87,694 francs. It was with a view to attaching this balance that proceedings were instituted in the French courts. The worth of the royalties is more fully realised when it is remembered that our battleships have from 35,000 to 43,000 square feet of heating surface, and our cruisers up to over 70,000 square feet. The royalties paid are approximately as follows:

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| On six battleships, Canopus class, at | 2738 | = 14,428 |
| On six battleships, Formidable class, at | 3900 | = 18,048 |
| On six battleships, Duncan class, at | 3906 | = 21,036 |
| On six cruisers, Cressy class, at | 1173 | = 2,346 |
| On four cruisers, Drake class, at | 5832 | = 23,328 |
| On eight cruisers, Kent class, at | 4076 | = 32,608 |

This only includes large ships now in progress of construction, and takes no note of the Powerful Terrible, eight Diadems, or of the three vessels of the Hermes class and other smaller craft. The total amount paid by the British Admiralty for Belleville boiler royalties from December 20, 1896, to December 24, 1899 was 100,172. This sum has been almost doubled since that time.—"Engineering."

An influential group of Spanish men of letters have founded a new magazine on the English model, with the main object of dispelling the ignorance and ill-feeling that at present exists in Spain towards England. Major Martin Hume has written for the second number of the new magazine—the "Neustro Tiempo"—an article in Spanish with the object of bringing about better relations between the two countries. The article sketches the relations between England and Spain from the earliest times to the present, and shows that the friendly relations that have existed for centuries have always depended upon a community of vital national interests, transcending the sentimental racial, dynastic, and even religious, affinities that have intermittently drawn Spain to other alliances. It proves also that each estrangement between England and Spain has been prejudicial to both countries, and closes with a plea for less jealousy and suspicion on both sides. The need for some such effort to bring about better relations is seen from the article which follows Major Hume's in the magazine, by Senor Rovira, who lashes himself into a perfect panic of jealousy, and alarm upon the growing influence of England in the neighbourhood of Vigo.

## SCOTSMEN IN INDIA.

### BY SIR JOHN JARDINE, K.C.I.E.

From the paper by Sir John Jardine to which we referred yesterday, we take the following extracts:—

During the eighteenth century many Scotsmen made fortunes in India. Towards its end eight of the estates of Roxburghshire had passed into the hands of such men as Dr. Somerville, the Minister of Jedburgh, relates. The Hon. Robert Lindsay, brother of the lady who wrote "Auld Robin Gray," retired in 1789, after only seventeen years' service, with an ample fortune, and an estate near the home of his fathers, for which he paid £30,000. Some of these men were fine examples of integrity, when Europeans in India had many chances of corrupt gain, and of making money out of warlike quarrels with the Native States. I will only instance two, whom Lord Cornwallis took care to recommend for their high virtues. One of them, a tenant farmer's son, came from Forfarshire—Mr. Jonathan Duncan (1753-1811), who had to face great unpopularity at Benares in checking the evils I have described. His humanity also led him to try to stop a practice among some native clans there of killing their female children; and he did the same among the military tribes of Kattywar when, years after, he became Governor of Bombay, a great office he obtained without solicitation, and held for sixteen years till his death. A splendid tomb in the Bombay Cathedral records his qualities. He vigorously helped the Marquis Wellesley in the wars against Tippoo Sultan and the Marathas. He was of great use to Wellington, then only a Major-General, in his Indian career. We hear about Duncan from Sir James Mackintosh, the well-known philosopher and statesman, son of a small laird near Inverness. He came out to Bombay as Recorder in 1804, when Duncan insisted on his living in his country house, the Governor, who was an old bachelor, being content to live in the centre of the fort nearer to his daily work. To Mackintosh Jonathan Duncan seemed on first acquaintance rather douce and Oriental: "The Governor, who has been very civil to us, is an ingenious, intelligent man, not without capacity and disposition to speculate. Four-and-thirty years residence in this country have Bramanized his mind and body. He is good-natured, inclined towards good, and indisposed to violence, but rather submissive to those who are otherwise." This was written before Mackintosh could have fully understood the man who received him to his house or the world in which he moved. We know that he did his duty well and with energy during sixteen important years at Bombay. His gentleness, his tendency to philosophic speculation would endear him to the people; and his policy of upholding native institutions is one that has usually been followed by the greater Scotsmen in India, with the exception of Lord Dalhousie. Instead of reducing the chiefs of clans into the position of subjects, he left them a large measure of sovereign independence, which in Kattywar and Gujerat some hundreds of them still retain, this arrangement, which has worked well—especially in the hands of Scotsmen—being the very opposite of the settlement made with the Highland chieftains after the rebellion. Having served among those Indian lords Regalia, I can testify that much, as also to the regard still paid to the memory of Duncan as suppressor of infanticide. Mackintosh relates a talk he had with the father of my friend Sir Monier Williams on this custom of the Jarejahs. He was told: "They drown the female children immediately after birth, in milk poured into a hole in the ground. Some few have been preserved. They procure wives from other tribes of Rajpoots. They allege as an excuse the same combination of pride and poverty which make nuns of all poor gentle-women in Catholic countries." The way Duncan worked was to show from their holy books that this killing of babies was contrary to the Hindu religion, and at the same time to start a fund to provide marriage portions for the poorer lairds' girls, which money I have myself helped to administer. This Governor was vigorously helped by another brilliant Scotsman, little known outside of Kattywar, where I often spent happy hours reading old records. I am speaking of General Alexander Walker, a son of the manse of Collessie, in Fife, capable and tried in all things, in battles and sieges, among the strange people of Travancore and those of wealthy Gujerat, as suave and cautious in making treaties as he was bold in war. I sometimes go to the India Office to study the manuscript despatches sent home from Bombay, which are written in a plain, clear hand, but often mixed with cyphers when alluding to the French or the great Indian powers. One correspondence startled me, of the years 1784 to 1787. It was a proposal of a commercial firm at Bombay to send an expedition to what was then, or soon after, Russian America, to start a trade with the Red Indians in furs, which were to be sold in Canton at the East India Company's factory. This venture was one result of the stir made by Captain Cook's voyages round the world, being based on some plan drawn up on his last voyage, David Scott, who I think must be the man who afterwards became an M.P.; and got the statesman Joseph Hume his first mercantile appointment in India, appears as the head of the enterprise at Bombay, from which two ships were sent, the Captain Cook and the Enterprise, well-commissioned and found, to those Arctic regions. In one of these, Walker, a young lieutenant, was sent to command the marines. They got as far as Nootka Sound, and though I have as yet found no report of the voyage, I gather that they left Bombay in the end of 1785, arrived in China on November 15, 1786, and sold off their sea-otter and other skins on April 4, 1787.

The other Civil servant, whose perfect integrity led to his rise in life was Mr. Charles Grant, a Highlander, who was born a few hours after his father died at Culloden, fighting for Charles Edward Stuart. He went to India in 1767 as a soldier, but got into the Civil Service and retired in 1792 with a great fortune, to become before he died in 1823, M. P. for Inverness-shire, and Chairman of the East India Company. He was a good and pious man, a friend of missionaries, a leader in the Clapham sect, in the antislavery movement, and the Bible Society. He it was who introduced Sunday-schools into Scotland. During the recent controversy, which has ended badly for the Presbyterians in India, about the use of Government churches, I wrote some articles, calling for kinder treatment on the ground that the English Episcopalian Establishment there, which is fast becoming the Established Church of India, was virtually created, so far as its buildings and endowments are concerned by three Scotsmen—this Charles Grant, his son, Lord Glenelg, and a chaplain, the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, who began as a Presbyterian and ended with a plan of having a well-paid bishop in every large city, and a swarm of rectors and curates, all to be paid out of the Indian taxes, for the purpose of getting the Indians to see how bad their own religions were. While Grant was skilful in managing the Company's trade, a man of business, good at accounts, like Duncan and Warren Hastings, and Robert Lindsay, he is also an instance of the highly religious Scotsman, the forerunner of the great missionaries, men like Dr. Inglis, Duff, or the Rev. John Wilson, Vice-Chancellor for a time of the Bombay University, a Lauder man, a class who have wielded great influence over our educational policy, who have studied the natives and helped us to understand them, and whose spiritual teaching has done much to modify the effect of the Indian religions and philosophies on the more thoughtful minds. Governor Duncan also was probably a religious man: at any rate, he got Mackintosh to compose the funeral sermon on the Marquis Cornwallis.

I find a Captain Hamilton writing about Calcutta in 1720, who says that all religions were freely tolerated there but the Presbyterian, and that they brow-beat. But when Parliament discussed what form of religion should be established in India in 1814, the group of Scottish members declared that the majority of the British living out there were Scottish, and used this fact as argument for planting Presbyterian institutions. In 1800 there must have been a host of Scoto-Indians at Edinburgh, since many united to give Warren Hastings a dinner at Oman's Club. John Galt in "The Provost," makes one of these Nabobs, as they were called, buy up the little Scottish Parliamentary Burgh; and I have already said how eight estates in the county of Roxburgh were bought by men of the same class. But this reminds me, again, of Alexander Elliot, brother of the Lord Minto who became Governor-General. Years ago I was struck by the one verse which now alone preserves his memory, written by his friend, that great Englishman, Warren Hastings, on his voyage home from the scenes of his career, in an Horatian retrospect of human life:

"An early death was Elliot's doom;
I saw his opening virtues bloom,
And manly sense unfold,
Too soon to fade! I bade the stone
Record his name 'mid hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told."

Alas! this is still our experience in India. Most of us have had to do the last sad office for some fine young fellow whose epitaph was, in the language of the Bible, "His sun is gone down while it was yet noon."

"So passeth in the passing of a day
Of mortal life the leaf, the bud, the flower."

But, speaking of Roxburghshire, I must recall Sir Walter Elliott of Wolfelee, whose career in India lasted from 1821 to 1850, after which he returned to the scenes of his youth. He was captured by a native chief in 1824 at Kittoor, when the uncle of Thackeray the novelist was killed. He was in captivity there for a month, as I heard the story in 1838, from a Mutalik Desai of Dharwar, who saw that he got proper food, and again in 1885 from Sir Walter himself, when he was old and blind. This excellent and capable man started early on the discovery of Canarese inscriptions and coins: he kept up these studies throughout his career: he wrote a letter about the Tamil language on the morning of the day he died; and a collection of his Indian coins and marbles may be seen at the British Museum, in like manner as the Arabian, Persian, and Sanskrit manuscripts which General Alexander Walker got together will be found in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

I dare say that many Border men here will notice that these tastes were shared by John Leyden the poet of Denholm and the Teviot; and I will have something to say about him.; but while I mention the Elliots of the Border, let me not forget Mr. Robert Elliot, the Laird of Clifton Park, who is doing for agriculture in Scotland what he has done for coffee-planting in Mysore, whose versatile mind turns from currency to tigers, from new grasses to the Canarese language, who finds interest in all things, and gives a new interest to all that he touches.

(To be continued.)

## SIR FRANCIS HODGSON'S DEFENCE.

### CAUSES OF THE ASHANTI TROUBLES.

### THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN STOOL.

The chief interest in the Blue Book on the Ashanti affairs, just issued by the Government, lies in its closing dispatch. In this document, written at Surbiton, on January 29th last, and addressed to the Colonial Office, Sir F. M. Hodgson before leaving England to assume the Governorship of Barbados, summarises the circumstances which in his judgment led to the murders in Kumasi. The causes of the trouble date, he opines from the expedition of 1895-96, and the removal of Prempeh and the principal members of his Court. The young men, even at that time, were eager enough to fight for their King, but the same measure which deposed him robbed them of their leaders, and opposition was thus made impossible. But whatever the resentment felt, up to the time of Sir F. Hodgson's departure from Accra, in March last, "there had been no reports received from Kumasi which could lead to the inference that the Ashantis were in a disturbed state, and bordering on rebellion." Official reports subsequent to 1896 had contained references to disturbances, but these were regarded as of local importance only, and, says the Governor, nothing was said in any of them "that there were any preparations, for revolt, or any chance of revolt." Yet the whole course of the outbreak shows, as Sir F. Hodgson admits, that the malcontent Ashantis, who were one with the powerful Kumasi tribe, had long been making ready for war, and the collection of the enormous quantity of stores of which they were found to be in possession must have extended over a lengthy period.

Among other causes of the outbreak mentioned by the Governor, one, which seems to have been separate from the resentment at the removal of Prempeh was the feeling that a stigma had been cast on the valour of the warriors by the fact that no effort had been made to save him. Others yet were the abolition of slavery, human sacrifices, the substitution of foreign rule for their own modes of administration, the infliction of fines, and the obligations imposed upon them—notwithstanding that the abolition of slavery had made it difficult for them to obtain labour for their own purposes—to supply labourers for the construction of roads, etc. Possibly, however, the most interesting part of the dispatch is that in which the writer discusses the importance of the Golden Stool and his action with regard to it. Says Sir F. Hodgson:

Very few people seem to realise the political value of a tribal stool. They regard it as the throne of the reigning chief for the time being and nothing more. But as a matter of fact, the stool is of far more importance to a tribe than the king or chief who occupies it. To deprive a tribe of its stool is to deprive a king or chief of all power. He cannot enforce his decrees or judgments, for he has no stool to sit upon when he delivers them. To deprive a tribe of its stool is a far more severe punishment than to deprive it of its king or head chief, because there is always a person who is known as "next to the chief"—that is, the deputy-chief—who, in the absence of the head chief through illness, or from any other cause, takes his place. The stool is there for the deputy to sit upon, and everything goes forward as usual. So with the golden stool of Ashanti; so long as it remains in the hands of the Ashantis, so long does the power of the king whether the king exists or not—remain with them. Mr. Ramseyer, whose knowledge of Ashanti and the Ashantis is perhaps unique, writes about it as follows: "Concerning the golden stool, your Excellency is right in believing that it will be of the greatest importance to the British Government to get hold of it . . . the whole history of Ashanti is attached to it and only the possessor of it is acknowledged as Head or Master of the Ashantis." The golden stool is therefore, a valuable asset to the Colonial Government, and it is a matter for regret that its delivery was not insisted upon in 1896.

Early in December, 1899, the Secretary to the King of Ashanti, an educated man and a native of repute in Accra, informed me that he had a very important communication to make to me. I gave him an interview, and he brought with him an Ashanti lad—a slave—who, he said, had come to him to see the Governor. The lad's story was that he had been sent by the custodians of the stool to say that they were tired of the work entrusted to them, and would deliver up the stool if a white officer and some Hausas were sent secretly to them, to conduct their own lands, which would thus become jeopardised, were protected, and they received a portion of the treasure kept with it. The King's Secretary vouched for the accuracy of the story, and showed his belief in it by offering to accompany any detachment of Hausas I might send. The Acting-Resident was at this time absent from Kumasi, and I was unable to consult him. Moreover it did not appear to be necessary to do so, as strict secrecy was essential to success. After careful consideration, I decided to make the attempt, and on the 15th January sent a detachment of Hausas, under the command of my Private Secretary, Captain Armitage. The King's Secretary accompanied it. The attempt failed, as I have already informed you, through the lad having become frightened and refusing to take the party to the precise spot where the stool was kept. There was no disturbance of any kind, and the party returned to Accra as quietly as it had left. Captain Armitage, on his return, reported that he had seen quantities of warlike stores in the Kumassi bush villages he had passed through in the Atchima country and I determined to look further into this matter after my arrival at Kumasi, because it appeared to me that the existence of such stores was a menace to our position in Ashanti.

This is the incident to which I referred in paragraph 6 of this letter. Accordingly, on the 20th March, the day after the public palaver with the Ashanti kings and chiefs at Kumassi, I despatched a small force, under Captains Armitage, and Leggett, to march through the principal Atchima villages, and to examine into the state of affairs, and to make a full report to me. The instructions I gave are in your hands, and they include a direction that if the opportunity occurred of obtaining the golden stool, that opportunity was to be taken, for the force was being sent into the district in which the stool was, by common report, kept. I took this step after consultation with the Acting-Resident who saw no objection to it. I learnt later that the Atchima people had, only a few days previously, not purposely received Mr. David, the mining prospector of the Ashanti Company. I enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. David, dated the 17th June, in which he states he was in the Atchima country from the 20th March (five days before my arrival at Kumasi) to the 27th March, and that at Nkawi the people were so hostile that he dared not stay there.

Sir F. M. Hodgson says that had he been made aware of the state of things above described, he would have paused before sending an armed force among people in an excited state, as to do so was to invite conflict. "As it was," he adds in conclusion, "a conflict occurred which proved to be the commencement of the rebellion."

## THE CZAR'S DAILY LIFE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Kolnische Volkszeitung" has been given by an aide-de-camp, of the Czar the following interesting particulars of his Majesty's daily life.

The Czar rises in the morning at half-past eight His toilet last until nearly nine o'clock, and he then sits down at his writing table to discharge particularly important matters of State which do not admit of delay. From ten to eleven o'clock there is a short pause, during which the Czar partakes of a light lunch. The time from eleven to one o'clock is again devoted to work, to the signing of documents, the study of Bills, or the reports of the Ministers and Governors, to which he adds numerous marginal remarks. His Majesty drinks, meanwhile, one glass of tea after another, only very rarely taking a glass of wine, and a caviare sandwich. From one to four o'clock is devoted to his family and to the joys and sorrows of the domestic hearth. Occasionally the aide-de-camp on duty is summoned, and the Czar then desires to hear if there is anything new or interesting in the papers, and requests to hear the particulars of this or that affair.

His Majesty is a very irregular reader of newspapers, to say nothing of books, which he has not had in his hands for a long time. From four o'clock the Czar works again, sometimes only till six, but often till seven o'clock, at which hour the principal meal of the day, viz., dinner, is partaken of. The rest of the evening, till 9.30, but till 10 o'clock should the ex-Empress be present, is spent with the members of his family. After this, he retires to his study, and punctually at midnight goes to bed. Court banquets and festivities interfere now and then with the routine of his daily life, but the Minister of the Imperial House, by his order, tries as much as possible to keep his working hours uninterrupted.

The officials in attendance on the Czar are very satisfied with his state of health. The epileptic seizures, which formerly recurred every four or six weeks, have not returned since the illness so happily got over in the Crimea. The Czar's face has become round and full, and has a healthy colour. His frequent headaches have also disappeared.

## RICHARDSON v. WOOD.

### THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

### VERDICT AND JUDGMENT.

The trial of the above case, which was before the Probate Court, as reported in our columns, was concluded on the 19th ultimo. It had reference to the will of the late Mrs. Edith Alice Briscoe, a widow who died on Sept. 6, 1899, at Clacton-on-Sea, at the age of thirty-three. The defendant, Mr. Tom Wood, formerly a bank manager, at Croydon, propounded a will bearing date September 1, 1899 (probate of which has already been granted), under which he was principally benefited. The plaintiff, Mr. Henry Adair Richardson, a bank director sought revocation of probate, alleging, inter alia, undue influence, and he sought to have established an earlier will under which he was residuary legatee. The property in dispute was over £5,000

Mr. Foote, K. C., in opening the case against the last will, said the jury had been told that his client, Mr. Richardson, was an eccentric old man, who was accustomed to visit this lady on "platonic" grounds, in order to amuse himself with the chess board in her presence, but all that was untrue. Mr. Richardson was neither old nor eccentric. He had been engaged in business in India and elsewhere, and, in 1885, he met the testatrix and took her from the life she was drifting into. From that time until one month before her death, he maintained her, not only adequately, but even liberally, and he kept her as his mistress for the whole time. With the exception of £1,000, which came from another source, everything that she possessed came from Mr. Richardson. He settled on her £3,000 at one time, and always urged her to save money, as he wanted her to be put out of the reach of temptation. In 1893 he advanced her, for the purpose of acquiring a house at Clacton-on-Sea, the sum of £1,000, which sum was to be repaid to him under the provisions of the earlier will. In 1896 he offered to marry her if she would go for a year and live with some people of his choosing, but she was not anxious to do that, and the marriage did not take place. He heard that she had become acquainted with the defendant at the bank where she was a customer, and he warned her against a friendship with a strange man, stating that he did not believe in anything "platonic." When he caught Mr. Wood with the testatrix, both of them assured him that there had been no improper relations between them and there the matter ended. After that Mr. Wood lived with the deceased for two years, and Mr. Richardson never once saw him there, though he visited Mrs. Briscoe at night two or three times a week, staying for two or three hours at a time. As the jury knew, the deceased did not herself sign the will in question, but directed the solicitor to sign it for her. He (Mr. Foote) contended that she never directed the execution or assented to it, and, further, that she had no disposing mind, as she forgot the £1,000 she owed to Mr. Richardson.

Evidence having been given as to the due execution of the will of 1893, by which Mr. Richardson was left £1,000.

Dr. Silyman, who attended the deceased during her last illness, said that in his opinion she was not capable of transacting any business. She must have been drinking to excess for a long period, and that would affect her memory. As time went on she would become worse.

Mr. Henry Adair Richardson, the plaintiff, said he was now out of business. In 1885 he met Mrs. Briscoe, and shortly afterwards he became intimate with her, and kept her until shortly before her death. In 1893 he found out that she had been married to Mr. Briscoe, who had left her. Prior to that witness left her for a time, as he had suspicions of her, but she became very penitent, and in the result they resumed their old relations. From time to time he gave her money to invest, and encouraged her to save. In February, 1893, he received an anonymous letter, and in consequence he wrote to Mrs. Briscoe. She replied, "I shall take a dozo to-night and settle it all," meaning that she would commit suicide. He taxed her with infidelity, and in the end he forgave her. As to the house at Clacton-on-Sea, he gave her £1,000 to build one on the condition that after her death she left the money to him. About that time he had left her a considerable some of money—£5,000 in trust. In 1895, for the first time, he heard of the existence of Mr. Wood. She always denied improper relations between them, as also did Mr. Wood. Mr. Wood knew the contents of the will witness had made in her favour, and that he was allowing her £7 a week. He did not hear of her death until some days afterwards, and naturally he went to Clacton to make inquiries. He subsequently saw Mr. Wood, and at that time he had no idea that Mr. Wood had lived with Mrs. Briscoe for two years. He afterwards went to the bank where the defendant was employed and made a statement to the chairman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Deane, K.C.: He was 54 years of age. He was in business in India until 1895. He was a director of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and of a company. The slander action brought by Mr. Wood against him was commenced on the 2nd June last, and after that he instituted a suit to revoke probate of the will. He went to Mr. Wood's employers and made the statement against him because he thought he had been wronged him. He would not take any of her money, but would give it to a charity. It was his duty, he thought, to bring this suit—a painful duty. When, in 1885, he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Briscoe she was 18 or 19, at which time she was a woman of loose character. He did not, naturally, like being supplanted in her affections by Mr. Wood. He desired that she should lead a moral life, and he gave up all relationship with her some months before she died.

Mr. Deane: Was that against her wish?

Witness: Absolutely.

Why did you so act?—Because I came to the conclusion that though it might be good for a man living that kind of life, it was bad for a woman.

Further cross-examined: She was not vexed with him for the suggestion. He disputed the will because he thought there was some dishonest action in so far as she had not left him his own money.

In the result the jury found for the last will on all the issues.

His Lordship ordered probate to be re-delivered out, and pronounced for the will.

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

"Engineering" says that the chief obstacle to the progress of electrical undertakings on a large scale is the local veto which the local authority is able to exercise, if so inclined, in connection with Parliamentary schemes. It is not to be supposed, moreover, that the opposition of local authorities is confined to the powers of compulsory purchase and other powers which such bodies are able to exercise under the Electric Lighting or Tramways Acts. They are in many cases entitled to appear before the Committees, and the evidence adduced by them is treated with considerable weight. In fact, it would not be too much to say that the career of many a Bill has been wrecked by the opposition of local authorities alone. If this power to oppose is sometimes arbitrarily exercised in connection with undertakings on a small scale, it becomes much more serious, and is often more vehemently pressed in opposition to schemes which involve the laying tract down of an undertaking which affects a large part of country, and which affects the the interests of a number of independent local authorities. "Engineering" instances the case of the South Staffordshire Tramways Bill of 1899. There the British Electric Traction Company sought Parliamentary powers to establish in South Staffordshire a system of tramways on a uniform gauge, and worked throughout by electricity. The scheme embraced a large number of independent local authorities, some of whom had already obtained powers to work their tramways, while in others the tramways were in the hands of private companies. The advantage of the whole system of tramways getting into the hands of one large company lay in the fact that in many districts the powers of purchasing the private undertakings had not yet fallen in, whilst at best they would all fall in at different times. Consequently, even if all the local authorities had worked together, uniformity of system could not have been established for a number of years. In spite of the obvious advantage attendant upon the vesting of the whole in one large company, whose financially prosperous condition was a sufficient guarantee for successful working, the local authorities (or some of them) opposed the scheme, and the Bill was thrown out.

Sir Arthur Havelock, in a letter to a friend in Madras, gives the following details of the brutal assault made upon him in Algiers:—"On the 6th February, while I was walking on the public road, in broad day-light, not far from the Villa du Rocher, two men seized me from behind, garotted me, threw me down and robbed me of my watch and chain, cigarette case, etc. They then hit me on the head with a sharp stone, intending to leave me insensible, if not dead. As soon as they left me, however, I was able to get up, and I saw my assailants running away, but I was too much injured to be able to pursue or even to shout. When I got home I found besides other injuries that my right forearm was broken in two places. I have had a bad time, but I am making a good, though slow recovery. My assailants have been caught at Marseilles, one of them with my watch upon him! They have been brought before me and I am pretty certain of their identity. There was another robbery with garotting the day after my case, and a third a short time before. So Algiers has got a bad reputation."

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut H E Browne, 12th B I are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut W H I Shakespear, 17th Bengal Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND GRICULTURE.

Very Lieut A S Trydell, Supt Civil Very. Dept North Punjab, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st April.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut A H Baiter, I S C Double Company Officer and Adjt, 5th Madras Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George, for employment as Comdt of the 1st Batn of the Nayar Brigade in Travancore, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Lieut J Hodgkinson, I S C, Sqdn Officer and officiating Adjt, 5th Bengal Cavy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George, for employment as officiating Comdt of the 2nd Batn of the Nayar Brigade in Travancore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt E E Bonsfield, I S C and until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the Hon E J Hawke, as acting Vice Consul for Portugal at Karachi, during the absence of Mr H Curjel.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr William J Davidson, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C O'Brien, Inspr Genl, Railway Mail Service, is granted, with effect from the 29th of April 1901, privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for eighteen months in continuation, and the following acting appointments are made during the absence on leave of Mr O'Brien, or until further orders:—Mr F Whymper, Depy Postmaster Genl, Burma, to officiate as Inspr Genl, Railway Mail Service; and Mr C Goodburn, Depy Postmaster Genl, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade of Depy Postmaster Genl.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col A R W Sedgefield, M B, I M S, to be Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, vice Capt W H Orr, I M S, dated 7th Dec 1900.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Punjab Command.—2nd-Lieuts R C Young, W H Paddy, J S Crosthwaite, J F C Dalmanoy and R C L Morice.

Bengal Command.—2nd-Lieuts A H Simonds, H T Shakespear, B G Channer, A L A Flint, J G Skene and V P B Williams.

Madras Command.—2nd-Lieuts F K Hensley, C G V M Wardell and L H A Batchelor.

Bombay Command.—2nd-Lieuts C T Davis, A G Lyell, J H McCudden and C H Clutterbuck.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut—A A Smith, East Lancashire Regt, Double Company Officer, 5th Regt of Bombay Infy; D L H Branson, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Double Company Officer, 9th Regt of Bo Infy, dated 17th Feb 1901; H J K Wallis, The Connaught Rangers, Double Company Officer, 1st Regt of Bo Infy Grenadiers, dated 17th Feb 1901.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Col (temporary Major-Genl) P J Maitland, C B I S C to officiate in command of a district of the second class in the Bengal Command with the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl, vice Bgdr-Genl H E Penton, Staff Corps, proceeded on leave.

Col (Bgdr-Genl) W J Vousden, C B, V C, Col on the Staff, Sialkot, to command a second class district in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl while so employed, vice Col St J M Fancourt, resigned dated 1st April 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col F J Doyle, I M S (Madras), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st March 1901, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut-Col A H Leaping well, I M S (Madras), Dist Medical and Sanitary Officer and Supdt Lunatic Asylum and Jail, Vizagapatam, Lieut-Col M L Bartholomeuz, M B, I M S, Bombay Civil Surgeon and Supt H J Medical School and Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad, 31st March 1901.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Batn B B and C I Ry Vols—Capts C Pratt, H H Dean; M W Fleischer and J Franklin to be Honorary Majors.

2nd Batn B B and C I Ry Volunteers—Capt A F Houldcroft resigns his commission.

Asia Vol Rifles—R K Atkinson, Gent, to be Second-Lieut, with effect from the 20th Feb 1901, to fill an existing vacancy.

Sind Vol Rifles—Capt C E S Stoke resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Secy of State for India the Govt of India are pleased to appoint Mr E B Beatson, at present a temporary Engr employed on State Railways, to the permanent Engineer Estab of the Public Works Dept, as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st March 1901, and to post him to the North Western Railway.

The services of Mr W R Williams, Engr, 2nd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Govt, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th April.

Mr G H Wilson, who has been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India under convenant for five years, is posted to Bombay.

TELEGRAPH.

Mr W C Nigel Jones, Chief Supdt, Indian Telegraph Dept has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th March.

## FLIES AND WORSE THINGS.

A fly alights on your finger tip; the brain is instantly informed of it; the fly is shaken off. That is the nerve telegraph.

You lift a piece of meat on a fork, put it in your mouth, then chew and swallow it. In a few hours that meat, or part of it, is transformed into bone and muscle. Imagine an old house, having the power to get rid gradually (so as to leave no holes) of the old bricks, and to put new ones in their places! You would like own such a jolly good house as that. What a blessed saving in the cost of repairs. I should say so. House, however, are not endowed with that faculty. Worse luck for the carpenters, masons, and bricklayers if they were.

The human body nevertheless builds itself. Its organs constitute a genuine community. They all work together—each for the good of all the rest—just as a church choir, having caught the keynote, sings in harmony. Abuse or insult one of them and the others immediately take up his quarrel

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE coming total eclipse of the sun on May 18 will be visible from a little south-west of Madagascar, across the Indian Ocean, including Mauritius, at Padang in Sumatra, in the south of Borneo, the Celebes, and the south of New Guinea. The sun will appear totally eclipsed for 3 minutes 35 seconds in Mauritius, and in the Malay Archipelago for 6 1-2 minutes. The Royal and Astronomical Societies will send out observers to Padang and Mauritius, but apparently Sir Norman Lockyer will not be of the parties. The Dutch, the Americans, and the Calcutta Jesuit Mission will also send expeditions to Padang. Another attempt will be made to investigate the rotation of the corona, and to study the nature of its light. A British man-of-war will go to Padang to assist Messrs. Dyson and Newall in their observations.

An acetylene sea-torch has been brought out. A long cylinder or tube has carbide of calcium in it, and an air chamber to make it buoyant. At the top of the cylinder there are burners for the acetylene. When this marine "flare" is thrown into the sea the water acting on the carbide generates acetylene gas, which escapes from the burners. The gas is ignited by the water also acting on calcium phosphide and generating phosphuretted hydrogen. The torch is quite automatic, and without working mechanism. The user has only to undo it from its position on board the vessel, and pull off a protecting strip of metal, then fling it into the sea. One six inches long burns for 1 1-2 hours with a flame one foot high and a brightness of 2,000 candles.

Edison has at length carried out his idea of making permanent phonograph records by electrotyping the the wax cylinder with copper, and then electroplating the copper with silver. The copper is afterwards dissolved away with acid. In order to get the copper to adhere to the wax he coats the latter with a vapour of gold shed from gold electrodes by an electric discharge. The silver afterwards deposited on the hollow surface of the copper matrix retains this gold.

According to a report of the Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana, yellow fever is propagated by mosquitoes which must have bitten a patient during the first two days of his illness. A subcutaneous injection of the blood of a patient not more than two days attainted also transmits the disease. An infected mosquito kept for fifty-one days was allowed to bite a person, who took the disease. The report holds that only one kind of mosquito conveys the fever, and that twelve days must elapse from the infection of the mosquito by biting a patient before its bite will infect another person. It is proposed to form an international yellow fever board to study the subject further.

Professor R. T. Fessenden, of the United States Weather Bureau, is making experiments with wireless telegraphy on the coast of the Southern States, for example Capes Hatteras and Henry. It is intended by Government to send storm warnings to vessels in this dangerous locality, and also to use the system in the Weather Service when the wires break down.

A paper by Mr. C. H. Eigemann on Cave Salamanders, read at the second meeting of Naturalists at Chicago, shows that a bleached cave salamander from Marble Cave, Missouri, is taking on colour after being kept in the light. The cave fishes of Indiana on the other hand, seem to have lost all power of getting back their colour when reared in the light.

Tesla's transmitter in his great experiment on wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic will be stationed on the New Jersey Coast, and his receiver on the Portuguese Coast, at the fortieth parallel of latitude.

Professor Bischof, of Glasgow University, has invented a new process for making white lead by converting lead into litharge with water gas, and treating it with carbonic acid and acetic acid. White lead thus made is cheaper and purer than that from the other processes.

According to a paper by Mr. H. L. Roth, read before the Anthropological Institute, the "tatu" of the Maoris is the production of a pattern on the skin by puncturing and putting pigment under it. In "moko," on the other hand, the skin is grooved with a chisel and the scars remain. The chisel is like a hoe in shape, and forced into the skin by a mallet. The operation is painful, and only a small portion of the pattern is done at a time. The fair sex of the tribes show a preference for the most elaborately tatooed gentlemen.

It is proposed to illuminate the Yosemite Falls California, by twenty are electric lights arranged for colour effects. The Falls are 2,600 feet high.

Mr. Havelock Ellis, continuing his papers on British Genius in the "Popular Science Monthly," confirms other investigators, for example, Dr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Wade, and Mr. A. H. H. Maclean ("Where we get our best men from"), in regard to the intellectual eminence of the Scotch. Of the greatest men and women produced by the country, 76·8 per cent. are English, 15 per cent. Scotch, 5·3 per cent. Irish, and 2·9 per cent. Welsh. Allowing for population, these figures indicate that Scotland produces more than her share of genius, Ireland and Wales less. According to Maclean, of 2,500 British persons of ability belonging to the nineteenth century, the proportions were 70 per cent. English, 18 per cent. Scotch 10 per cent. Irish, and 2 per cent. Welsh. Here Scotland is higher still, and Ireland makes a better show, perhaps because we know more about her able men now than in earlier times. Very able Irishmen also enter the Roman Church and are practically lost to fame, or else emigrate to America.

According to Mr. Ellis, when mixed parentage (English, Irish, Welsh, or Scotch) is taken into account, the proportions are 51 per cent. English 16·8 per cent. Scotch, 16·8 per cent. Irish, 15·4 per cent Welsh, a fact seeming to indicate that cross-breeding favours Irish and Welsh genius. Foreign parentage has not much influenced British genius, on the whole, but it appears that a French strain (Huguenot, &c.) has a peculiarly beneficial effect in producing intellect. England and Ireland lead in the production of eminent men.

When referred to complexion, fair (blonde), mixed or dark, the interesting fact appears (we cannot, with Mr. Ellis, call it "unexpected," since it has been indicated before) that by far the most of our men of genius are of dark complexion. The fair type only numbers 22 per cent, the mixed only 29, while the dark is 41 per cent., and a comparatively rare type with blue or grey eyes and dark hair is 8 per cent. In England, the most prolific centres of genius are Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, and Somerset. In Scotland a belt from Aberdeen, through Forfar, Fife, Lothian, Lanark, Ayr, and Dumfries, is exceptionally rich in genius, perhaps owing to better opportunities of study. In Ireland, barring Dublin, the chief centre is the south-east, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Cork. The claim of Ulster to preeminence is not, therefore, supported by his data, but he signals a less important centre in Down and Antrim.

The French have discovered another novel form of "le sport." "It is to drain a pond dry, with a powerful steam pump, and catch the fish as they are pumped with the water in a metal basket. This is "verra shure fushin," as a Gillie would say, but it will hardly recommend itself to perfidious Albion.

The maxim "who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," or something to that effect, is repudiated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From this time forth no engine driver weighing 200lbs. or over will be engaged by the company. In the newer type of engines there is very little room for the drivers to move about, and small men are likely to act more quickly in emergencies.

At the Pan-American Medical Congress, which met recently at Havana, the board which has been engaged in the investigation of yellow fever, consisting of Drs. Reed, Carrell, and Agramonte, made a report. According to press reports, it was stated that two of the main conclusions were that the specific cause of the disease is unknown, and that it can be carried only by mosquitoes. The fever can be produced by a subcutaneous injection of blood from a patient who must have had the disease for not more than two days. Mosquitoes must also bite the patient during the first two days of his illness or they cannot transmit the disease. The board kept an infected mosquito for fifty-one days, when it was allowed to bite a person, who contracted the disease. The board differs from Dr. Finlay in that the latter holds that more than one kind of mosquito can convey yellow fever. The board says there is only one kind that can do so. Dr. Finlay also says that a mosquito can transmit the disease the fourth or fifth day after biting a patient, while the board says that twelve days must intervene. The board reported that non-immunes were allowed to sleep in infected clothing and bedding, but none contracted the disease. Dr. Will, of the Argentine Republic, proposed the creation of an international yellow fever board to study means of exterminating the disease.


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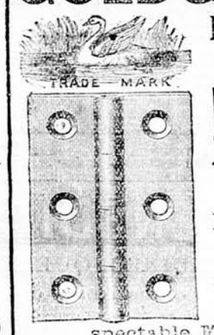

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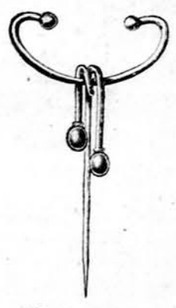
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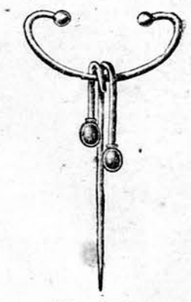
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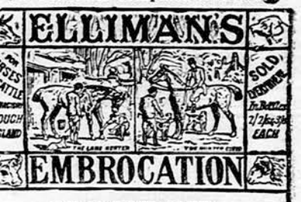
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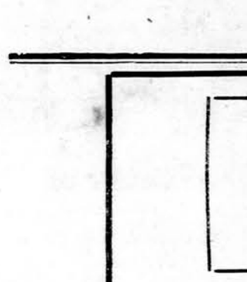

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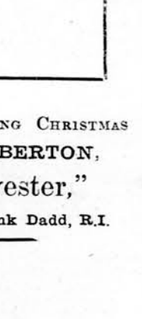

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.